

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXV., NO. 72.

HONOLULU, H. T.: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

SEP 20 1900

WHOLE NO. 2209

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, LOCAL.....\$.50

PER MONTH, FOREIGN..... .75

PER YEAR, LOCAL..... 6.00

PER YEAR, FOREIGN..... 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 788, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St., Tel. 115. Family, plantation and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 6, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Val Bid Ask

MERCANTILE.

C. Brewer & Co. 1,000,000 100 27 1/2 28

SUGAR.

American Sugar Co. 1,500,000 100 27 1/2 28

Wm. D. Young & Co. 1,000,000 100 27 1/2 28

Haw. Agricultural Co. 2,512,750 100 27 1/2 28

Haw. Com. & Sng. Co. 1,000,000 100 27 1/2 28

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100 27 1/2 28

Honolulu 700,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 120 121

THE CHINESE SITUATION

Many Improbable Rumors Afloat.

ARE THE ALLIES ROUTED?

Fighting West of Peking Reported--Whereabouts of Royal Family--Japs at Amoy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

No information can be obtained here of various sensational stories telegraphed to foreign capitals in reference to the Chinese question. There is a report from St. Petersburg that a battle has taken place within the walls of Peking and that the allies were compelled to fall back losing 1800 men. This alarming story produced no effect on the stock exchange or elsewhere because it was not believed; nor is there anything to support the statement made by a Washington correspondent to a London newspaper that Russia has informed the United States Government that she proposes to annex Manchuria. But whether any such declaration has actually been made to any power not much doubt need be felt that it merely embodies Russia's intentions, subject only to her ability to meet the opposition which the annexation of Manchuria would be sure to encounter from Japan. In fact, the process has already begun, since Russia is quietly assimilating Chinese territory south of the Amoor river.

In some quarters it is thought that the landing of Japanese troops at Amoy is the Japanese answer to these Manchurian moves. The British Consul at Shanghai has been appealed to by the Viceroy of the province to prevent this aggression. The Tokyo Government may possibly reply to any protest by alleging that if the integrity of China is violated by Russia in the north, Japan also is entitled to seek territorial acquisitions in the Celestial Kingdom.

Some outspoken critics here are beginning to recognize that the outcome of the present crisis will eventually be that of Chinese territory will certainly pass into possession of Russia, Germany and Japan. The first named will seize Manchuria on the plea that China declared war and invaded Siberia; Germany will claim Shan Tung as indemnity for the murder of Von Ketteler and Japan will take Corea if she can get it, or, if not, Amoy. When the British policy will be in this event is not known.

A GUNBOAT FOR THE YANG-TSE.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Admiral Courtesolles cables that he is sending a gunboat from Shanghai to ascend the Yang-tee Kiang river.

JAPANESE ADVANCING.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—According to a despatch received here from Tien-Tsin, Japanese forces are now on their way from Taku to Pao Ting Fu (capital of the province of Chihli) with the direct object of occupying the latter place.

The German Vice Admiral at Taku reports the arrival at Peking on August 29 of a German convoy with provisions.

The railroad from Tien-Tsin to Yan Tsun is working but from the latter place to Peking the road is in bad shape.

RUMORS FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg contains the assertion that Russia, almost immediately, will notify the Powers that she considers the relief of the Peking legations as the final accomplishment of the military task of the allied forces. There is nothing, however, in the afternoon papers here to confirm this.

The afternoon papers doubt that the rumors of peace negotiations are well founded and applaud Gen. Chaffee's prudence in preparing for a winter campaign, as they regard the activities of the allies at Peking and the difficulties of discovering a responsible Chinaman with whom the Consul at Amoy, Li Hung Chang is able to place himself in communication with the fugitive court and secure credentials satisfactory to all the Powers as indications that the solution of the problem will be more prolonged and more difficult than previously hoped.

ALLIES MOVING.

LONDON, Aug. 29, 3 50 A. M.—The allies, resuming aggressive operations, have taken the district west of Peking. This statement based on Chinese authority is cabled from Shanghai. From the same place comes the further statement that Li Hung Chang has wired the Empress Dowager at Hsian Fu requesting the arrest of Prince Tuan and the disarmament of the Boxers in order to give him an opening for negotiations with the Powers.

"Evidence has been received here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "going to show that General Lung Wu was the real author of the anti-foreign outbreak, the Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan and the others all having been persuaded by him to take an extreme attitude, while he stood aside and awaited developments."

American refugee missionaries in Amoy, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail, are anxious to return to the interior, but the United States has forbidden them to do so, and urges them to go to the Philippines or to return to America. Shanghai advices to the Daily News say that Consul opinion there looks upon Japanese action in landing of troops at Amoy, despite the protests of the Consul, as similar to that of Russia at Newchwang, the whole indicating a tendency to a partition of the empire.

"Russian journals agree," says the Moscow correspondent of the Standard, "that it is impossible to deal with China in the spirit of revenge, as suggested by Emperor William. They believe that methods less drastic can better accomplish the ends of Russia in Manchuria. The question would be satisfactorily settled to Russian minds by the seizure of the northern provinces."

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The French Consul at Shanghai wires that Emperor Kwang Hsu and Prince Tuan are now in the province of Shensi. With reference to the missionaries and engineers at Chih Ting Fu, southwest of Peking, the Consul says that they are as yet uninjured, but that their position is critical.

CHINESE GATHERING IN FORCE.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin says large bodies of Boxers are concentrating fifteen miles northeast of Tientsin.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Tokyo says General Yamaguchi reports that the Chinese have not abandoned hope of retaking Peking, and that 9000 men, with fifteen guns, were advancing toward Peking from Shan-tung, probably intending to cut the allies' communications.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (via Taku, Aug. 20).—Armed Chinese are reported to the southward and westward. A well-intrenched force has been located by the Bengal Lancers in a village four miles to the southwest. It is believed that the best Chinese leaders are in command. Detachments of the allied forces were out today reconnoitering and fighting. The Imperial City and the forbidden city are under close guard by the international authorities.

This morning a thanksgiving service was attended by the members of the British and American legations, the missionaries and the marines.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 4 A. M.—The latest news from Peking indicates that the situation there is unchanged. The Imperial City is still invested, but has not yet been occupied. The allies, who last night were still refraining from aggressive action, pending instructions from their governments.

An attack from 30,000 Boxers was anticipated, and to meet this the whole American force and the British artillery, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post from Peking, dated August 18th, was moved to the outer city wall. The Boxers were reported coming from the south.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Late in the day a dispatch was received at the Japanese Legation from the Foreign Office of Japan conveying the latest and most authentic information of the situation in and around Peking. In a measure the advice were of a disquieting nature, as they indicated that the Chinese had rallied their forces and were preparing for an attack upon the allies in Peking. As made public by Minister Takahira, the dispatch from the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokio is as follows:

"An official telegram, dated Peking, August 18th, was received at Tokio from General Yamaguchi, commander of the Japanese forces, to the following effect: 'The capital is now entirely cleared of the enemy. A cavalry regiment which had been sent to Wan Shau Shan (where the Empress Dowager's palace is located) reports that the Imperial family, who had left Peking August 15th, started, after a short rest at Wan Shau Shan, for the west and were under escort of General Ma and his troops, consisting of only about 500 horsemen and twenty carts. The Japanese forces occupied the Treasury Department, in which over 2,000,000 taels in silver and a large quantity of rice were found.'

"Another telegraphic dispatch, dated Taku, August 23d, states that as the Chinese troops and Boxers who had gathered at Nan Yuen were about to attack the foreign forces at Peking, Japanese and Russian cavalry were expected to proceed to the rescue. The dispatch further states that Chinese infantry, some 9000 strong, with fifteen guns, are advancing forward from Shantung to make a rear attack on the allies."

A copy of the dispatch was transmitted to acting Secretary Ade at the Department of State and by him furnished to the President. While the news of a possible rear attack upon the imperial city is small force of the allies was not received with surprise, it generally was not regarded as serious, as the foreign forces are believed to be abundantly able to take care of themselves against any force of Chinese likely to be sent against them.

THREATS OF VICEROYS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch received here from Shanghai, dated August 25th, says: "Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy of Hankow, declares that he will resist any attempt to extort territory or to interfere with the armies of the various Viceroy. It is stated here that it was Prince Tuan who had captured the Japanese."

LOOTING PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Peking correspondent of the Times writing last Saturday, says:

"Peking is entirely under foreign control. Looting is progressing systematically. The French and Russian flags are flying over the best portion of the imperial domain, where it is believed the imperial treasury is buried."

"The forbidden city is respected by international agreement, though any punishment will be ineffective unless it is occupied. The Japanese have seized 500,000 taels of silver."

"The Empress Dowager, the Emperor, Prince Tuan and all the high officers escaped to Tai Yuen Fu, in the province of Shansi, from which point they proceeded to Shan Fu. There is no Governor."

General Gaselee, the commander of the British forces at Peking, telegraphing from that place August 18th, via Chefoo, August 23d, gives details of how he is disposing of his troops there. He says the British losses were extremely small; announces that he is very short of food; that he was arranging for convoys and that he hoped to assault the Imperial City that day, when the men had been fed. The General also says the good spirits and endurance of the troops were beyond praise and refers to the extremely arduous march owing to the heat and heavy roads.

AS TO LI HUNG CHANG.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The officials of the ministry of marine here were shown today the despatch from Washington in which it is declared that the opinion prevails there that the despatch from Admiral Courtesolles, announcing the intention of the admirals to demand Li Hung Chang until the diplomats have consented to open negotiations with the Chinese referred to a situation which existed some time ago when Li Hung Chang first announced his intention of starting north. The French officials declare the news is not old and there is no question as to the correctness of the wording of the despatch but they add they themselves are unable to say from the despatch what is the present position of Li Hung Chang, whether he is detained on board ship or whether the admirals intend to detain him when he arrives at Taku.

FREED BY MISTAKES

Waikiki Liquor Sellers Discharged.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SLIP

Indictments Brought by Grand Jury Quashed by Judge Humphreys Yesterday.

The Waikiki liquor selling cases which have attracted more than usual attention by reason of the indictment by the Grand Jury of E. C. Macfarlane and J. P. Hayward, proprietors respectively of the Hotel Annex and Waikiki Inn, came up before Judge Humphreys yesterday morning, and resulted in both cases being dismissed, and the defendants discharged.

Indictments were found on the 21st of August by the Grand Jury, in which a copy of the license granted each proprietor, Macfarlane's on October 4, 1900, and Hayward's on October 14, the same year were evidence. In the indictment against Macfarlane it was stated "that while holding said license as aforesaid, to wit, during the six months next prior to and including the 6th day of August, 1900, within the jurisdiction of this honorable court, and upon the premises stated in said license, known as the Hawaiian Hotel Annex, did sell and retail spirituous liquor, and cause, permit and suffer the same to be sold, retail and drunk on said premises on Sundays to persons not bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or upon the premises aforesaid."

J. A. Magool, attorney for Macfarlane, moved that the indictment be quashed on the ground that the indictment was not specific in naming the persons to whom liquor was alleged to have been sold, nor were the Sundays upon which the liquor was alleged to have been disposed of and drunk, specifically mentioned.

A motion was entered by the attorney to have the indictment quashed upon this showing. The Attorney General made the motion for the prosecution, Judge Humphreys sustained this view, and the defendant was discharged.

Paul Neumann, representing J. P. Hayward, withdrew the plea of not guilty which had been previously made and entered a motion to quash the indictment against his client. The same course was pursued by the Judge and defendant was freed.

By the same showing the indictments against Donohue, the Long Branch proprietor, were nolle prossed, and Waikiki was thus cleared of all indictments for Sunday liquor selling.

MARQUEZ CANNOT BE FOUND.

The summons in the divorce libel of Kela Kaka Marquez against her husband Francisco Del Almeida Marquez, issued on August 20, has been returned by the Deputy Sheriff to the Circuit Court with the following notation: "Due and diligent search has been made for the within named Francisco Del Almeida Marquez, but he cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this honorable court, and I therefore return this writ unserved on the said libellee."

The libellee left Honolulu on or about Aug. 15, 1892, after having lived with his wife but a year, and has not been heard from by the libellant. The case will be heard at the November term.

WREATH FOR THE GRAVE

OF A MURDERED MAN

FROM Pomona, California, yesterday came a laurel wreath to be placed on the grave of John W. Lorbeer, the Oahu Railway & Land Company's yardmaster who was murdered by Samuel Barney a few weeks ago. It was sent by the mother and father, the brothers and sisters of Lorbeer to Mrs. James Taylor, an intimate friend of the family and the dead man. There was also a request that the remains be taken from the Odd Fellows' vault wherein they have reposed since the day of the funeral and interred in a separate plot in Nuuanu cemetery. The wreath will be kept until the last sad rites over the grave are performed.

Following is the letter accompanying the wreath and the thanks of the family:

Will you kindly place this wreath, our love token, on our boy's grave? We send the laurel wreath on account of its deep significance to us—the name of Lorbeer being the German form of the word laurel—and we also think it will keep green and fresh for sometime.

To the many friends in Honolulu who have shown their love and respect by their kind words and loving remembrances to us and our dear son and brother who was so cruelly assassinated we wish to extend a gratitude which words cannot express.

MR. AND MRS. J. G. LORBEER, MRS. D. J. GILLETTE, MRS. L. LORBEER, MRS. L. LORBEER, L. A. LORBEER,

EVERY SUMMONS RETURNED.

The summons issued against Wm. C. King by Eugene Avery for malicious prosecution has been returned with service notation and comes up before the Circuit Court at the November term. Plaintiff claims \$10,000 for damages resulting to him for injury done by the said defendant to the person, character and feelings of the plaintiff in that he was "falsely and without reasonable or probable cause was charged with having violated Section 157 of the Penal laws of 1897. W. C. King has filed a motion for hearing on tomorrow.

Avery has filed a motion to have one of the judges sitting at chambers set the cause for hearing on demurrer. Tomorrow at 10 o'clock plaintiff will move for such a hearing before Judge Humphreys.

ORDER FOR SALE WANTED.

In the matter of the estate of James Dodd, Robert Wm. Cathcart, executor of the estate, has petitioned to Judge Humphreys to be allowed to dispose of a certain leasehold for which cash to the amount of \$6000 is offered. He states that the land in question with a house thereon is situated on the Beach road, Waikiki, assessed at a value of \$4000; the said lease is for a period yet to come of forty-seven years at a rental of \$287.50 per year and tax rate of \$40 per year with water rate and costs of care and attention to pay. Said property is and has been without tenants for a long period and is a source of costs and outlay to said estate producing no income. An offer of \$6000 cash for the unexpired term of said leasehold and has reason to believe and does verily believe that the property if offered at public auction would not bring that amount.

Judge Humphreys, at chambers, upon hearing the petition did not issue the order prayed for, stating that it appeared to his satisfaction proper that license should be granted the executor for the sale of said leasehold, but the same should be sold at public auction, and not at private sale. He thereby authorized, empowered and licensed the said Robt. W. Cathcart to sell, transfer, assign and set over the said lease to such person as may purchase the same at public auction. He orders that notice of such sale shall be given by advertisement, and an upset price of \$6,000 is named.

ESTATE OF KALANI.

J. L. Kaulukou, guardian of the person and property of John Lot Kalani, a minor, has filed an inventory of the property belonging to his ward. The property is listed as follows: Five shares, certificate number 176 of stock of the Kahuku Plantation, par value \$500; two shares Hawaiian Land Co., par value, \$20; one gray horse, \$50; land at Aala, in Honolulu, \$3,000; land situated at Kikihale, Honolulu, \$2,000; land in Manoa, Honolulu, \$2,000; one piano, \$200; total, \$17,700.

The guardian also petitions to the Circuit Court for an order permitting the sale of the land situated at Kikihale, Honolulu, being a portion of L. C. A. 137 to Manohala. The guardian states that certain other premises are subject to a valid mortgage which was placed thereon before the said property was conveyed to the minor, and there is now due and owing under said mortgage about \$600, that the young man is desirous of completing his education and of entering Oahu College for that purpose, that the income of his lands and personal property are not sufficient to pay off the mortgage and to leave sufficient for his support, maintenance and education, that the land heretofore described is unproductive, there being no buildings upon the property, the same having been burned down in the fire of January 20, that the premises are within the fire limits and cannot be made productive without the erection of a brick building. \$2,000 has been offered for the land which petitioner believes to be a fair price for same.

JUROR WEEDON WAS LATE

W. C. Weedon, one of the jurors sitting in the Circuit Court on the case of the two Ichis charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was five minutes late in reaching the court-room for the afternoon session. An awful silence fell upon the assembled multitude of jurors, attorneys, interpreters and spectators, and visions of a fine anywhere between \$5 and \$25 stood out in bold relief. Nothing was heard during the five minutes wait but the scratching of Judge Humphreys' pen. The eleven jurors who were prompt were wreathed in smiles at the prospect of what would happen to the luckless twelfth juror. At length Mr. Weedon entered the court-room and made a bee-line for the jury-box. The Judge spoke and reminded Mr. Weedon that promptitude was essential in the halls of justice. Mr. Weedon explained during the intervals that he was not catching his breath, that his foreman, Herman Niemann, had been kicked by a horse and he had stopped to attend him. The excuse was accepted and Mr. Weedon's dollars were allowed to remain in his jeans.

BECAME AMERICAN CIT

VETS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Their Encampment at Chicago.

A DAY OF SPEECHMAKING

Gray Haired Campaigners Vary the Business Program With a Lively Bicycle Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—In Studebaker Hall this morning the veterans of the G. A. R. who yesterday marched in parade, turned their attention to matters of business. The annual meeting was formally called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Commander-in-Chief Shaw. The hour originally set for the meeting was 10 o'clock but so many of the old soldiers were late in answering the roll call that it was found impossible to commence on time.

Gen. Shaw announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer by Chaplain Granfin. The audience rose and remained standing during the prayer. Mayor Harrison then came to the front of the rostrum to formally welcome the soldiers to Chicago. His address which was happily received, was in part as follows:

"I esteem it a high privilege to be permitted in behalf of the city of Chicago to extend its official greeting to the Grand Army of the Republic and in its name to welcome each and every member of your historic association to our hearts, our homes and our hearth. Chicago is at all times a hospitable city, and if her greeting to the stranger within its gates be always warm hearted and spontaneous, what must it be when that guest is the great organization of men who for four long years braved all the dangers of disease, wounds and death, and all from a pure, unselfish devotion to the best interests of our common country.

"Since the dawn of civilization, patriotic devotion to the fatherland has led to splendid acts of heroism and the display of noble patriotism, but nowhere can we find a counterpart to the record of this nation during these days of civil strife, when an almost countless army of patriots forsook home and fireside, that a government of free men, the first in all the history of the world, might remain mighty and intact. The people of Chicago, being part and parcel of the great state of Illinois—the state that gave to the Union a Lincoln and a Douglas, a Grant and a Logan, could not be other than patriotic as they were.

"Nothing so inspires as high example and with such Illinois has again and again been blessed. And so today I can speak for all our citizens in voicing their thanks for the services of the Grand Army, as well as their congratulations on the success, that has attended your efforts. In every corner of our land the flag stands for one and the same idea, and every hamlet, town and plantation receives equal reverence and devotion.

"The people of Chicago in common with all the nations, appreciative of your services, bid you a welcome so hearty and so warm that if the thanks of a grateful community count for anything you may feel in some measure repaid for the trials, the dangers and the sufferings of the past. Chicago is yours not only for today, but for all days."

Commander-in-Chief Shaw of the Grand Army, replied to Mayor Harrison for the members of his organization, expressing the thanks of his army for the hospitality shown them. His address was a eloquent one.

As Gen. Shaw resumed his seat, J. A. Longnecker, commander of the department of Illinois, rose to greet the veterans in behalf of the soldiers of Illinois. He made a little speech which evoked no little applause. Gen. Wagner, who responded for the members of the army, was no less felicitous in his reply, expressing the gratitude of his comrades to the men of Illinois. This closed the meeting of the morning as immediately after Gen. Wagner's address Mr. Longnecker, Mayor Harrison and Gen. Shaw held an informal reception lasting half an hour. The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock and this time there were no preliminaries. The action was opened at once by Gen. Shaw who read his annual report.

Following the address of Gen. Shaw came a long list of reports submitted by the major officials and the various committees of organization. The reports read were those of the executive committee, council of administration, Adjutant General Stewart, Quartermaster General Atkinson, Surgeon General Baker, Chaplain in Chief Grimm, Judge Advocate General Torrance, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Robbins, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Minton, Custodian Holcomb, Inspector General Cunningham, Committee on Legislation, veterans public service and the Committee on pension legislation.

One of the features of the encampment which attracted much attention was the veterans bicycle race in which twenty-nine old soldiers started. The course was from Halsted street straight west to Garfield Park, and once around the park, a total distance of five miles. The winner was J. Patterson, 61 years of age, of Greenfield, Ind. Patterson covered the distance in 19:33 taking the time prize also.

M. P. Shoek of Chicago, while riding collided with another rider and was thrown and badly but not dangerously bruised. Of the twenty-nine starters in the race twenty-six finished.

Must Not Meddle in Politics.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—In accordance with the recent general request of the Civil Service Commission, Postmaster-General Smith to-day issued the following order regarding political assessments.

"Order 1091.—The attention of all postmasters, officers and employees of the Postal Service is invited to sections 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 460 of the postal laws and regulations, edition of 1893, relating to political assessments and contributions and to the conduct of the officers and employees of the postal service in connection with political affairs. A strict observance of these regulations is enjoined, and disregard of these will

be promptly dealt with. Postmasters and other officers of the service will call the attention of their subordinates to this order."

Hawaii a Part of Union

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Comptroller Tracewell of the Treasury has rendered a decision in which he holds that the Hawaiian Islands, under the act of May 16, 1900, constitute an integral part of the United States, and therefore officers of the navy therein are serving within the realm or dominion of the United States, and consequently are not "beyond seas" within section 13 of the navy personnel act.

The Cholera in India.

LONDON, August 25.—The present epidemic of cholera, says the Simla correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is one of the worst outbreaks on record. The bubonic plague is child's play compared with it. The natives are dying like flies—at the rate of 8000 a week. The epidemic is undoubtedly due to the pollution of the scanty water supply during the famine."

PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

Several Cases of the Bubonic Malady There.

NEW YORK, August 25.—A Tribune special from London says:

While India is suffering from one of the worst outbreaks of cholera ever recorded, so that people are dying at the rate of seven thousand a week, Great Britain is alarmed by the prospect of an epidemic of bubonic plague within her own boundaries. The medical authorities at Glasgow have already had several cases under their observation. On Monday a child sickened and died within forty-eight hours from an illness which was at first thought to be pneumonia, but after a minute examination by the hospital authorities was pronounced plague. Another death has occurred and ten families were removed to a reception house for patients suffering from this disease which the municipality has hastily established.

GLASGOW, Aug. 25.—Two girls and a boy, members of isolated families, have fallen victims of the bubonic plague, though the medical authorities assert that the attacks are less virulent than in the cases which have already proved fatal.

In the event of a further spread of the disease, Glasgow shipping will be quarantined.

HUNTINGTON'S WILL OFFERED FOR PROBATE

NEW YORK, August 24.—Collis P. Huntington's will was filed today. To his wife, Arabella D. Huntington, the railway king gave the mansion on Fifth avenue, valued at more than \$2,000,000, and two-thirds of his great interests in the Southern Pacific Company. The next name mentioned in the will is that of Archer M. Huntington, the adopted son. Had he been the magnate's own son he could not have fared better. As he is of artistic temperament, he will get the valuable pictures upon the death of Mrs. Huntington, besides the family mansion. He also receives large money bequests. Henry E. Huntington fares still better, as he gets a large residue because of the trust reposed in him by his uncle. Wall Street now believes H. E. Huntington will be the next president of the Southern Pacific.

The Princess Hatzfeldt, the adopted daughter, receives \$1,000,000 in money or securities, but it is held for her during her lifetime by the Union Trust Company of New York. The article of the will directs that the "money which is to be received under the will by Princess Hatzfeldt or any other married woman shall be to her sole use as her estate free from the control and engagements of her husband, and not liable for his debts."

The estate has been estimated as worth from \$27,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Those in a position to know best put the figures at \$35,000,000. The will throws no light on the total value of the estate, the Southern Pacific holdings not being divulged.

TROUBLE GROWING IN THE FAR BALKANS

LONDON, August 25.—Referring to the tension between Roumania and Bulgaria, recently actuated by the unsatisfactory character of the reply of the Sofia Government to the Roumanian demand for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, which has its headquarters at the Bulgarian capital, the Bucharest correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday says:

The outlook becomes more and more serious. The opinion of the general public here is that Bulgaria must be taught a lesson by arms, if necessary. Many public meetings were held yesterday (Sunday) throughout Roumania. All were characterized by a very warlike tone. The expulsion of Bulgarians from Roumania continues."

HE OWES HIS LIFE TO THE FORETHOUGHT OF A COMPANION.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump of Norman town, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says: "I firmly believe that I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company, who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

The engineer of the Welden mine at Leadville, Colo., in saving the lives of the men in the mine while the engine room was on fire, may die. He remained at his post until the last man was hoisted on the elevator, the movements of which he directed.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Chicago has a plague of rats. Thirty thousand colliers are idle at Cardiff.

Typhoid fever at Manila is delaying shipping. The Kaiser has begun riding in an automobile.

Business is now fairly prosperous in Porto Rico.

On August 23d the Oregon was nearly ready for sea.

Denver's population is 133,359, an increase of 27,146.

Carnegie denies that he will take the stump for Bryan.

The Fraser River salmon catch is a failure this year.

Tom L. Johnson of Ohio will take the stump for Bryan.

Lower prices for plates is booming iron ship-building.

Omaha's census shows a decrease of 37,000 in ten years.

Hypnotism is making cures for insanity at Stockholm.

There is general depression in the European markets.

Confederate General Harris died in England, August 23.

The census of Baltimore shows 508,857, an increase of 78,513.

Governor Roosevelt is teaching boxing to his three boys.

A large part of Geyersville, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

General De Wet is said to have abandoned most of his guns.

The Canadian telegraph line to Dawson is almost completed.

King Humbert's memory was honored by cities of the South.

Cleveland has a population of 381,768 and has passed Cincinnati.

American Red Cross has begun work for the Indian famine victims.

Stevenson, for Vice President, has been endorsed by the Populists.

The Boer General Olivier and his three sons have been captured.

South American silver and lead is to be smelted in the United States.

Paris horses now wear bonnets to protect them from the sun's rays.

The Duchess of Montrose has sold her jewels to pay her husband's debts.

A. J. Sampson, minister to Ecuador, has returned home from the Andes.

General Wood talked to the people of Cuba regarding their independence.

Croker has placed Senator Edward Murphy in charge of the campaign.

In London, on August 22d, Thomas Fied, a Royal Academician, expired.

The Southern Pacific denies that it will give up its Galveston terminal.

Another rich strike in the Nome country. This time it is Hastings' creek.

A German scientist has patented what he asserts is a puncture-proof tire filling.

Destructive storms are reported from the districts of Stuttgart, Leipzig and Rostok.

James P. Hill of San Francisco is in prison in Guatemala, charged with murder.

The officers of the Baltimore were paraded at Belfast, Ireland, on August 22.

Work on the Alviso channel has begun, and the slough is now being dredged.

The steamship Ohio, from Nome, brought down treasure estimated at \$2,000,000.

The Chinese troubles threaten to seriously affect the cotton industry in England.

Gen. J. R. Carnahan has taken command of the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias.

Owing to a decrease of 100,000 in its population, Nebraska may lose one Congressman.

The training ship Lancaster has arrived at London, and the Hartford at Southampton.

A woman ran into a burning building and saved the life of a little child at Oakland, Cal.

A body guard of four hundred men will attend President McKinley on his Chicago visit.

Joseph Chamberlain's daughter, Ethel, was married to Whitmore Richards on August 22.

A nun, while en route to this country, committed suicide from the deck of a French liner.

The United States has chartered three large steamers as transports for the Philippines.

An Alaska cannery boss, while on the warpath, was shot down by the marshal and killed.

An Omaha bank cashier named E. L. Balch, was beaten and robbed on a Pullman sleeper.

Six million pounds of beef on the hoof has been ordered from Chicago, for the Russian soldiers.

Castellane succeeded at the eleventh hour in raising funds and his chateau was not auctioned.

There is another boom at Dawson City, and new wharves and warehouses are now being built.

Francois Salson, whose attempt to assassinate the Shah in Paris was unsuccessful, is an anarchist.

Carl Smith, the American sculptor who designed the bronze statue of Sherman, died abroad.

Charles Williams, who sued the San Francisco Call for \$255,000 damages, was awarded one cent.

An American warship has been sent to Morocco to support claim for the murder of an American.

Governor Rogers meets defeat in the Washington State convention, and his opponents secure control.

After vacations spent in study and observation in Germany, the Stanford professors have returned.

Charles A. Towne has opened the Democratic campaign in Minnesota with a reply to Roosevelt.

A new West Indian steamship line will run a line of steamers to Honduras and South American ports.

A Bakersfield, California, man believes he has discovered a diamond mine in Lower California.

The boys arrested for misplacing railway switches at Fresno say they did it to see what would happen.

A woman holding a mortgage of about \$25,000 on property owned by May Irwin, the actress, will foreclose.

A child was born to Mrs. George Vanderbilt in Baltimore House, Asheville, N. C., on August 22. It is a girl baby.

A carcass of frozen Australian lamb sent to New York as an experiment, has arrived there in good condition.

The Vesper Boat Club rows to easy victory at Paris.

Prof. Theodore Mohnsen wants to abolish Sedan Day.

Judge Chester of New York has ruled against the Ice trust.

Tammany controlled the New York Democratic primaries.

Two children were killed by a lightning bolt, near Milwaukee.

A female doctor in Illinois slays one officer and wounds another.

The Ralston palace at Belmont, Cal., will become an insane asylum.

Giuseppe Tomazio, an accomplice of Bresci, has been arrested at Budapest.

Gen. Pole Carew occupied Belfast, near Machadorp, August 24, without opposition.

The Kaiser's subjects want indemnity for being expelled from Johannesburg or the English.

The inventor of the new American torpedo gun says it will throw a projectile fifteen miles.

Bryan was notified of his nomination by the Populists on August 23, and made a long speech.

A life size statue of Apollo, has been unearthed near Athens. Its workmanship is of the fifth century.

The Japanese steamer Futami Maru, carrying supplies to Americans, has been wrecked on Mindanao.

An anarchist was arrested lately on suspicion of having conspired to assassinate Victor Emmanuel III.

A monster ocean raft is due now at San Francisco. The amount of lumber used is 800,000 feet of piling.

Baden-Powell rescued 100 British prisoners at Warm Baths and captured 24 Boers and a German artillery officer.

A terrible hailstorm as big as walnuts, destroyed young fruit trees and killed many animals and birds in Kansas.

Berkeley University has issued a bulletin of practical instructions, showing that the making of grape juice is profitable.

King Oscar will arbitrate claims for losses sustained by British and German subjects and American citizens in Samoa.

A small boy risks his life and was frightfully injured while trying to save his dog from a trolley car in San Francisco.

Big Thunder, chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, will go to Washington in a canoe to see President McKinley.

Col. John F. Hayes of San Francisco was wedded for four months without the knowledge of his relatives or friends.

Prof. Henry Sigwick, professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge University since 1893, is dead. He was born in 1833.

Souss's tour ended in Amsterdam. Five thousand people, including the American Minister and Consul were present.

A baby died of starvation in the arms of its sixteen-year-old mother while she was suing in the Chicago courts for support.

The Co-eds of the University of California will be required to take the same gymnastic work prescribed for men students.

The conditions in Porto Rico are reported to be good. The sugar cane crop is quite up to the average, and the coffee above it.

The ship W. H. Kruger had a narrow escape on August 27. She sprung a leak and was obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard.

Commissioner Peck has postponed the formal acceptance of the Legion of Honor till he can receive advice from Washington.

The American Bar Association is in session at Saratoga, N. Y. Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska made the president's address.

Owing to a great storm at Nome beginning August 7th, thirty craft, barges, lighters, schooners and small steamers were cast ashore.

A Chicago man brought a Syrian girl from San Francisco as his wife, and she decamped with \$1,500 and all his presents of diamonds.

Butler, with cavalry, was ambushed and fired upon by concealed Boer guns. The troops with two Liverpool regiments suffered severely.

The transport, Californian, which sailed from San Francisco, July 17th, via Honolulu, July 27th, was a week overdue at Manila on August 27th.

One hundred boys from the training ship Monongahela spent the night in the streets and parks of Paris owing to their desertion by a lieutenant in charge.

The battleship Alabama is queen of the American navy. She developed a speed of fourteen knots on the trial trip. She will go into commission in October.

The engagement of Miss Isabel Goodrich Stillman, daughter of president of National City Bank of New York, to Percy Rockefeller, son of the oil magnate, is announced.

Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, sister-in-law of Joseph Chamberlain, says the army doctors in South Africa, with few exceptions, are a low class of men. There was much drunkenness among them.

The London Daily Mail of August 23 claims to have the highest authority for the assertion that Lord Roberts has already succeeded Lord Wolseley as commander in chief of the British army.

The Department of State warns Americans intending to travel in Germany to take passports. The police, owing to anarchistic movements, are becoming more strict in their inspection of travelers.

A Times cable from Paris says: "I hear from a thoroughly well informed source that a serious insurrection has broken out in Persia, which may in all probability cause the Shah's visit to Europe to be curtailed. The object of the revolt is to dethrone the present Shah whose fondness for western ideas makes him unpopular with Persians of the old school, and to place his brother on the throne."

General Cluseret, French Minister of War under the commune, died of pneumonia at Toulon. He served in the uprising of 1849, assisted Garibaldi, became a brigadier general of the American army in the civil war, joined the commune, was sentenced to death, on its downfall and fled the country, to return when amnestied. At the time of his death Cluseret was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Manchester Bankrupt.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Duke of Manchester to-day was adjudicated a bankrupt, entailing his resignation from all his clubs. The petitions to the bankruptcy court included one of the young nobleman himself, whose acceptances are so widely distributed in unknown hands that his friends for some time have strongly urged this radical course.

Governor Dole has appointed as district magistrates for Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai and Lanai, the following persons: Hawaii—P. H. Atkins; North Kohala; G. W. A. Hapai, South Hilo; J. H. Waipouli, Kauai—Charles Copp, Makawao; J. H. Joseph, Hanalei; D. Kahalelo, Lanai; J. K. Pitman, Oahu—E. P. Alkue; Samuel Hockano, Ewa; S. Kekahuna, Waianae; W. L. Wilcox, Honolulu. Kauai—J. K. Kapulani, Waimea; H. K. Kahele, Lihue. Lanai—S. Kahoolahala.

UNCALLED FOR MAIL

LADIES LIST

Called for up to August 1, 1900.

Baird, Mrs W J	Bachelor, Mrs C H
Boswell, Miss Eva B	
Campbell, Mrs H P D	
De Mellow, Mrs Frank	Dower, Mrs J A
Eliza, Miss M	Finley, Mrs Nonpan
Elizete, Mrs Anna A	
Johnson, Miss Edith	
Lams, Miss	
Markham, Mrs George	Maginnity, Mrs J
Myer, Mrs G W	Marion
Neumann, Mrs Franz	McGuire, Mrs Thos
Obamer, Mrs Mahana	
Powell, Mrs Jas	Peterson, Miss Eliza
Rowdams, Miss Melle	Radway, Mrs J M (2)
Sly, Miss Mary A	Schinder, Miss
Sester, Mrs E	
Townsend, Mrs J S	Tirrell, Mrs Kate
Taylor, Mrs John	
Winter, Miss Alice	Wagoner, Mrs Dr
Williams, Mrs Emma	

PACKAGE.

Evans, Mrs Williams

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Or letters remaining uncalled in the Honolulu Post Office September 2, 1900.

Adams, J	Albert, J J
Anderson, H	Almond, A F
Bailey, David	Bismark, Sol
Bailey, W	Brookman, Fred
Benny, E	Byrnes, John D
Berry, Geo	
Casary, Louis (3)	Cocketh, C W
Christina, A	
Erwin, James W	Ehlers, W
Fletcher, J	Funda, George A
Gandenberg, August	Gibson, T C
Gandenberg, Mr	Goddard, V
Gehrke, A	
Hirst, Gus	Hickfield, John Gordon
Juhansen, A Y	Johnson, H
Kear, T S	Kinney, L H
King, Earl	
Lorenson, Jas D	Lutro, Joseph
Lucas, R A	
Madden, E	Muller, R D
Mayo, Geo	McCombs, E Co
Mahsties, J H	McIntyre, George
Mitchell, J T	McDonald, J
Morgan, Mr	McKay, T D
Moses, Capt J	McLaine, John H
Nellat, J	Nelson, F
Pearce, S E	Piver, John
Peters, Mr	Pries & Sons
Rasmussen, Peter	Rickey, Frank E
Sanderson, Clarence	Schraeder, F W
Selbert, Adolf	Smalewood, White
Sillers, Billy	Smith, Capt Wm
Schheimmer, D W	Summes, Minito
Toogood, A	
Vicars, J H	
Wallace, Albert	Withers, W D
Walker, Chas B	Williams, J C
Wallace, John	Wise, J H
White, C L	Woods, George A

NEARING THE FINAL STAGE

British Operations in South Africa.

BULLER DOES GOOD WORK

He Occupies Machadodorp and French Gets into Elandsfontein.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

There is much inclination to believe that the operations in which Lord Roberts is now engaged against General Buller are destined to form the final stage of the South African war from a Pretoria report cabled to the effect that the Boers in the Transvaal capital believe that the British will abandon the contest if beaten on this occasion and that Presidents Kruger and Steyn will then flee to Delagoa Bay. But these rumors have been repeated and proved false so frequently enough before and it is impossible to pronounce definitely that the Boer leaders believe the limit of resistance to have been reached. The reappearance of De Wet in the Orange Free State and the activity of the Boers and Buller's communication in Natal would rather point the other way. If it had been determined to stake everything on the result of Botha's stand in the eastern Transvaal, it would hardly seem worth while to revive the campaign in other quarters.

So far the operations between the Boer and British main armies have been somewhat indecisive. Movements, as Lord Roberts says in his dispatch on Monday eve, are necessarily slow on account of the great extent and difficult nature of the country which forms the scene of the battles. He, however, considers his advance going on satisfactorily and regards General Buller's engagement of the 27th as an important success. The result of the day's fighting was that the Boers withdrew their line by some two miles, allowing Buller to capture a strategic position within their outer semi-circle of defenses west of the Delagoa Bay Railway station. The question now arises whether the British will be able to force the fighting so as to hold the enemy in position and compel him to accept the defeat which superior numbers and more powerful artillery should be able to inflict or is the nature of the country such that Gen Botha, though driven back from one vantage ground to another, will eventually be able to retreat in time to save his guns and transport. If previous experience is a guide, the Boers will delay the British advance as long as they can do so safely, but will then retreat at leisure before the invaders can secure a decisive victory.

General Warren writes to the Times to say that various statements which have recently appeared in the press purporting to be views expressed by him as to recent events in South Africa have been made entirely without his authority; that he has not expressed any opinions with a view to publication and that some of the statements attributed to him are contrary to fact.

BULLER IN MACHADODORP.

LONDON, August 29.—Lord Roberts, under date of Belfast, Aug. 29, telegraphs:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops who could not proceed beyond Hevelia, on account of difficult nature of the country, and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops. It appears that Buller's casualties were very few."

"French continued the movement to-day as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy back with no difficulty. The British lost a few men. General Buller's forces Aug. 29 were: Killed—200; wounded and missing—seven; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men."

CORBETT AND MCCOY.

They Were to Meet at New York on August 29th.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Corbett and McCoy have practically completed training for their fight tomorrow night in the ring of the Twentieth Century Club in Madison Square, Garden.

Corbett has done his work as both boxer and has trained more carefully for this fight than he did for his battle with Fitzsimmons in Carson City. He is confident of winning from McCoy, he said, "that I'm ready as I have already announced, to meet either Fitzsimmons or Jeffries on the night following my battle with 'Old Kid.' I think I will be in the lead all the way, and I am ready to bet that the 'Kid' does not go the limit of twenty-five rounds with me."

A dispatch from Saratoga says of McCoy:

"McCoy has no doubt of the result of his fight with Corbett, and believes that he will win within ten rounds. He will start for New York today (Wednesday)."

"I will be the most surprised man in the business if I don't win," the Kid

said. "I think I will because if I do say it myself, I believe I am a cleverer man than Corbett, and everybody admits that I can hit harder than he. So that if I am cleverer and I can hit harder, it can end only in one way, and that is in my being returned the winner."

LOOKING FOR A LOAN.

Real Object of the Czar's Proposed Visit to Paris.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: With regard to the Czar's rumored visit to Paris, the French press on the whole, seems firmly persuaded that it is undertaken with a view of raising another Russian loan in Paris. As evidence of the preliminary visit of M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, who was here recently, is quoted.

La Libre Parole declares that it knows for certain that an attempt was recently made by Russia to raise a large loan in America and failed and, as money is absolutely necessary to the Russian Government at this moment, a determined attempt will be made to raise it in France.

This impression is altogether changing the popular attitude with regard to the Franco-Russian alliance and many papers, representing the most diverse opinions, declare that France is paying far too high a price for the friendship of her northern neighbor.

At the present juncture this attitude of France is important as, if the Franco-Russian alliance breaks down, the whole face of European politics is changed.

SENATORS FROM OAHU DISTRICTS

A Plan for Each Choosing Three is Talked of Here.

Oahu is entitled to six Senators in the Territorial Legislature. There is a proposition on foot by some Republicans to nominate three of these in the Fifth District and three in the Fourth District by the Republicans. It was rumored yesterday that George W. Smith, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, had said that the plan of choosing half of the six in each district would be followed.

"No, I have not advocated such a plan," said Chairman Smith when asked about the matter yesterday. "Of course it has been talked over and several persons have suggested to me such an idea. The fact is that by the Territorial Act Oahu is apportioned six Senators and every voter is entitled to vote for that many. It is only right that every voter should have a hand in nominating all of the six for whom he will cast his ballot. However the plan of each district selecting three in a joint caucus has been discussed. If the Fifth District had not three available men it might come over into the Fourth where there is perhaps more timber suitable."

There was talk yesterday of the Republican Central Committee meeting last night to formulate a reply to Hill's request for the holding of the convention there. The Manna Loa is to sail to-day and it was thought that if a reply was sent by it, the message could be left on the leeward coast of Hawaii and be telephoned to Honolulu. The meeting was not held however and will probably come off today. The answer will be "no."

Nature's Provision for Man.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation. Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation; that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy or to regain lost health is by using nature's remedy and great blood purifier—Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. This is the great Indian remedy, taken direct from nature's unerring laboratory. It is made of simple herbs, roots and barks, and always acts naturally. It searches out the disease, finds the cause of it, slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition.

If your liver is sluggish; if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobbs-Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Imports of Rice.

The imports of rice of all kinds into the United States, including free rice from the Hawaiian Islands, under the reciprocity treaty, rice flour, rice meal and "broken" rice, reaches \$9,100 short tons for the year ending June 30, 1900, against 102,000 short tons the year before and 95,000 short tons in the year 1898. The imports of Hawaiian rice have at no time been very large, reaching however a value during the last year of \$23,306, the year before \$185,632, and in 1898 \$182,533. The rice meal, rice flour and broken rice imported into this country largely for manufacturing purposes, aggregate some 22,000 tons, leaving of ordinary duty paying rice coming into the country 48,944 short tons for the fiscal year just ended, against 75,621 tons the year before and 62,638 tons in 1898. The average invoice value of this rice imported into the United States during the last year was 24 cents per pound.

First National Bank of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Controller Dawes to-day issued a certificate authorizing the First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu to begin business with a capital of \$500,000. Cecil Brown is president and W. C. Cooper cashier.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a brilliant dinner at Newport. Her guests played at being peasants in gorgeous scenes.

BRESCI IS SENTENCED

Murderer of Italy's Sovereign.

GOES TO PRISON FOR LIFE

Hitherto Unpublished Details of the Royal Assassination—Policy of King Humbert Outlined.

MILAN, Aug. 28.—The trial of Bresci, the anarchist, who on July 29 shot and killed King Humbert of Italy at Monza while His Majesty was returning from a gymnastic exhibition, opened here today. An immense crowd of people gathered about the court from early morning, seeking admission to the court room where only a few places were reserved for the ticket holding public. The hearing began at 9 o'clock. Bresci sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Martelli, head of the Milan bar and the anarchist writer, Signor Morandi, made requests of various grounds for an adjournment which were refused. It is said that Bresci wrote to the judges declaring he would not reply to the interrogatories.

While the indictment which was very long, was being read, Bresci was apparently unmoved and scanned the faces of the audience without any signs of fear or agitation. The indictment alleged that the assassin had indulged in incessant target practice and that he prepared bullets as he went to render them more dangerous. The witnesses were then introduced. Eleven for the prosecution and five for the defense. The examination of Bresci followed. He declared he desired to kill King Humbert after the events of Milan and Sella, to avenge the misery of the people and his own. He added, "I acted without advice or accomplices."

The prisoner admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. He spoke in a low, firm voice and said he fired three shots at three yards with his revolver. Two wooden targets were here placed on the table before the judges. Two hours suspension of the court ensued and then the witnesses were heard. A brigadier of gendarmes, Salvatore, recapitulated the story of the assassination of the King. He said he saved Bresci from the crowd, who nearly lynched the assassin. Bresci, when rescued, was covered with blood.

Gen. Avogadro dos Contes di Quinto, the King's aide-de-camp, who was with His Majesty when the latter was killed, recounted how the King was shot, saying that the King tried to reply to a question of the witness after the crime. His Majesty stated:

"I truly think the King stopped in the middle of the sentence, said 'yes' and then expired. The testimony of witnesses Galimberti and Olivieri did not adduce any new facts. The royal groom, Lupi, deposed that he seized Bresci by the throat. A witness named Bonacchi, who lodged with Bresci and his friend three days prior to the crime, said the prisoner was always perfectly calm."

MILAN, Aug. 28.—Bresci, at the close of the trial, was pronounced guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

HUMBERT'S POLICY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—As the result of the inquiry against the declaration of the duty against the Roman Catholicism, the representative of the Daily Express, "that the late King Humbert had meditated giving up Rome to the hierarchy, the clerical papers have been instructed to publish a statement giving confirmation and details."

According to the account, King Humbert, some months before his death, wrote to Cardinal Giuseppe Prisco, Archbishop of Naples, requesting that a trustworthy priest be sent to hear his confession. A priest was sent, but absolution was refused unless Humbert would agree to abdicate and give up Rome. The King asked him to consider, as he was anxious to receive the sacrament, and, according to the clerical version, it was his communication to the priest that induced the holy see to grant Christian burial.

"King Humbert's letter to Cardinal Prisco will be published. A circular note from the Vatican to the Catholic powers declares that so long as Italy contests the rights of the holy see, the Pope will recognize Victor Emmanuel only as King of Sardinia. The note appeals to the powers to relieve the Pope from an intolerable situation, declaring that the condition of the papacy under Italian rule is steadily growing worse."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, ineffectually attempted to commit suicide Sunday, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Daily Mail. He now refuses food, saying that he has no intention of giving the bourgeoisie the satisfaction of seeing him condemned. He shows no signs of aberration of intellect.

MRS. ELSTON LOST.

Hawaii Lady Champion Beaten at Tennis in San Rafael.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The ladies' annual tennis tournament, which commenced on the courts of the Hotel at San Rafael, yesterday, the winners entered, being of record, had the effect of keeping the less skillful from taking part.

The match in which the champion of Hawaii, Mrs. C. A. Elston, and the local champion, Miss E. B. Hunter, met, was the most stubbornly contested and fastest of the tournament. Miss Hunter won the first set 7-5. In the second set Mrs. Elston led at 5-1, when her opponent, backed, and by the steady use of her swift chop stroke, ran the score to 6-5, only to lose the next two games, and the set at 6-8. Mrs. Elston started serving in the final set, and her game handled. From this point each player won her service game, which was unusually severe, until Mrs. Elston led at 6-4, and it became apparent to the spectators that the loss of a service game would probably cost the lady the match. Sure enough, Mrs. Elston lost the eleventh game of the service, and Mrs. Hunter quickly running out her game, took the set, the entire score being 7-5, 6-8, 7-4.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4 1/4c. Refined firm; granulated, 6 1/2c.

THE CALIFORNIANS ARE TO CELEBRATE

Native Sons of the Golden West on Admission Day.

The Native Sons of the Golden West, residing in Honolulu will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of the State of California into the Union on Monday next, September 10. The anniversary falls on September 9, but being Sunday, the next day has been chosen as the meeting in California have done. A large meeting of Native Sons was held last evening at the Hawaiian hotel and they will celebrate in a manner appropriate to the occasion. Among those present were Messrs. A. Newhouse, Fred Holland, C. R. Heverin, G. M. Cooke, W. Bellina, W. A. Ackerman, Dr. J. H. Shaw, M. H. Diegs, Dr. Grossman, Dr. Moore, W. E. Thompson, H. A. Franson, G. C. Chandler, F. M. McGee, Ed. P. Taylor, F. J. Dillon, J. M. Sims.

Mr. Livingstone was elected chairman, and M. H. Diggs secretary. It was moved that a committee of three be appointed to act as a committee of arrangements for the celebration on the 10th. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen upon the committee: C. R. Heverin, C. H. Bellina and A. Newhouse.

It was moved that a committee of finance be appointed to ascertain how much funds could be raised. No appointments were made, however, as other gentlemen, well known Californians, are to be consulted first. The committee will be announced tomorrow.

A second meeting of the Native Sons will take place tomorrow evening at the Hawaiian hotel at 7:30. It is requested that all Californians, whether they belong to the Parlor of the organization, or not, be present. All persons born in California are Native Sons.

A subscription list was opened and the following gentlemen placed their names thereon for \$10 subscriptions each: J. F. Dillon, R. L. Moore, C. H. Bellina, G. M. Cooke, A. Newhouse, J. R. Shaw, F. C. Holland, W. E. Bellina, W. E. Thompson, Wm. A. Ackerman, H. A. Franson, Geo. J. Chandler and J. M. Sims.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. A GREAT FAVORITE.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for its quick and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drugs, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

Gen. E. S. Webb and L. B. Howard, of San Diego, have interested San Francisco capital in the development of the Tempestade iron mines, and an experimental foundry will be built at San Diego. The furnaces will handle all kinds of ores.

WE CANDIDLY BELIEVE

That Our Assortment OF House and Evening Slippers

Are fully up to what the fashionables want.

THE PRICES? They are not high—only reasonable, quality considered.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO, but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED Fort Street Store.

For the Baby

The fifty-cent size is just right for the baby. A little of it in the bottle three or four times a day will supply precisely the fat all thin babies need. If your baby does not gain in weight as fast as you would like, try

Scott's Emulsion

The result will please you. If the baby nurses, the mother should take the emulsion. It makes the baby's food richer and more abundant; only buy the dollar size—it's more economical.

Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties. Scott's Emulsion, New York.

NO CHANCE FOR SHARKEY.

Could not Get on His Feet After Two Rounds.

CONEY ISLAND, August 24.—Since the time that Referee Wyatt Earp decided that Thomas Sharkey defeated Robert Fitzsimmons on a foul in California several years ago the gallor has constantly maintained that he was the Cornishman's master in that encounter and could again demonstrate his superiority. Tonight in the Seaside Sporting Club's ring at Coney Island Sharkey, improved as to science and in the best physical condition possible, again had an opportunity to demonstrate to ring followers whether there was any truth in his continued statements. The satisfaction of 5,000 spectators Fitz showed in every respect that he was superior to Sharkey, who was counted out in the second round because of his inability to get to his feet after the ten seconds had been counted by Referee White.

Gen. E. S. Webb and L. B. Howard, of San Diego, have interested San Francisco capital in the development of the Tempestade iron mines, and an experimental foundry will be built at San Diego. The furnaces will handle all kinds of ores.

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICE AT HOPPS.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR

Parlor Tables?

They are extremely handsome and of the highest grade.

SECRETARY BOOK-CASES

Library and Writing Desk combined.

Gentlemen's Shaving Case.

Only one left. A real convenience to one who is his own barber.

White Enameled Bureaus

Nothing prettier to offset a well furnished bedroom.

AWNINGS MADE TO ORDER

UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7

AN AFFRONT TO HARMONY.

The proposition to nominate three candidates for the Senate in the Fourth district and three in the Fifth on a ticket which the whole Island will vote, comes from a few Republican politicians who have scant respect for the wishes of the majority. The fair way to proceed is to give every Republican a chance to frame the ticket he is expected to support. The schemers for district nominations argue this way: Give us the Fourth district and we can name Senators of our own class; then as the Fifth district is lacking in Senatorial timber we may be able to induce it to borrow some from the Fourth. If the two districts get together we shall be outvoted and a ticket may be made up in opposition to City and County government and to some of our other plans. So it is safer for us to go ahead and divide the nominating privilege. We may whip the enemy in detail but cannot do it if he is permitted to act as a unit.

The Advertiser had hoped that this kind of politics would end with the late primaries and that one faction, if factions were left, would stop trying to take an unfair advantage of the other. Perhaps we can entertain some hope of it yet for the Republican Territorial Committee is apparently not committed, as a body, to the two-district scheme. We venture the suggestion that the farther it gets away from it the better for party harmony—and party harmony is, if we understand its organs aright, the noonday prayer and the midnight supplication of the managers.

THE HILO SCHEME.

The Bulletin states the claims of Hilo upon the Republican Convention as follows:

The first and all-important claim Hilo has to make for the Territorial gathering is the utter lack of aggressive activity among the Republicans of the Hilo district. Reports are constantly coming from Hilo showing a lack of organization.

And yet one of the Hilo Republican papers, a short time ago, asked what was the matter with the Oahu Republicans that they did not wake up and take hold of politics as Republicans of the big island had done? Hilo has a candidate for Congress in Judge Little; Leobenstein is in active pursuit of a Senatorship; the Tribune has begun to fight McStocker and there is as much politics to the square inch in Hilo as anywhere in the group. In fact the rainy city will probably get mad when it is told that it cannot even run its political affairs without Honolulu aid. There is really no sound party reason for going to Hilo and there are many good ones against it. The way steamers run makes Honolulu the central point of the group. It would be more convenient for even the Kona people of Hawaii to come here than to go to Hilo; and as for the majority of the other islanders, they are in the same boat. True, certain factional objects might be secured at Hilo which are not attainable here, but we will not accuse the Republican Territorial Committee, which is supposed to represent the whole party, of a factional motive.

Judging from John Wise's open letter in the Independent it looks as if the haole who thought they had educated him got hold of a gold brick.

Japan has won more military laurels in China than any other power and is likely to emerge from the war greatly strengthened in her diplomatic position.

Trouble in the Balkans has been threatening for two decades but it is doubtful if any of the little powers in that quarter will ever get Russia's permission to fight.

The sentence of Bresci to imprisonment for life is the same as that imposed upon the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Neither in Italy nor Switzerland is regicide punishable by death. The extreme leniency of the criminal code in this respect is a mocking commentary on the claim of the anarchists that all Kings and Queens are at heart bloodthirsty monsters.

A temperate climate is no guarantee of safety from the bubonic plague. Cities like Glasgow, Hamburg, Sydney, Kobe and San Francisco catch the disease as easily as Singapore, Canton, Manila and Honolulu. Plith, commerce and the rat pest, wherever they may conjoin, invite the Black Death. The only way to escape is to enforce sanitation unrelentingly, kill the rats and make the quarantine of seaports all it should be.

The Boers are being caught so fast that it looks as if they meant to be. There is nothing to the war now but finishing touches and the average Boer, whose house has not been burnt, longs to get back to it with a whole skin. The chances are that the majority of the Boers now in the field are those who have been made homeless and those who know that defeat, as President Kruger put it the other day, means St. Helena.

The French people are waking to the fact, long clear to the outside world, that Russia is in alliance with France for revenue only. Russia does not like a republic, her traditions are anti-French and she does not hate Germany, but France is rich and in fits of emotional patriotism may be "touched" for any kind of a loan. At least that appears to be the Russian idea and it remains to be seen what France, whose distrust is now excited, will do when asked.

BRYAN TO THE POPULISTS.

Mr. Bryan's address to the Populists, which appears in the latest files, is a characteristic piece of special pleading—a lawyer's ex parte brief, which can only be dealt with intelligently by taking into consideration the facts on the other side.

Touching the monetary issue Mr. Bryan says: If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1890, although unopposed by the Republicans, and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetalism, only confirms the contention of those who insist that more money would make better times. The Republican party, however, while claiming credit for the increase in currency, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies the necessity for more real money, while it permits national banks to expand the volume of paper money to pay money.

The increase in the volume of money since 1890 is an increase of stable money, of gold from Alaska, Colorado, California and from the markets of Europe, Asia and Australia. On this account it has helped to make better times throughout the country. It by no means follows, as Mr. Bryan assures, that an increase in the volume of unstable money, composed of a metal of fluctuating value, would have the same effect. All countries that ever tried the silver basis in modern times were soon drained of gold and, with the exception of China, they have come back to the gold standard. Japan did so within two years past. Had the United States taken up the white metal and silver in the ratio of 16 to 1, it would now be flooded with the white metal and no man would know, when he went to bed at night, what his savings would be worth in the morning. No country can prosper under such financial uncertainty, no matter what its resources may be. It is not, as Mr. Bryan argues, the amount of money in a country that tells, but the amount of good money. The paper bank notes Mr. Bryan speaks of are good because they are redeemable in a coin which is either gold or is exchangeable for gold.

The Republican party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the Populist finds himself in agreement with the Democrats, who believe in paying off the national debt as soon as possible.

The Republican party has no new currency system. The one it advocates was in force during the two-thirds payment of the national debt and it will not prevent the payment of the remaining one-third. The only threat of a perpetual debt which this generation has seen came in the Cleveland tariff act—a measure for which Mr. Bryan voted—and which, in three years' time, increased the national obligations by a quarter of a billion dollars.

The fact that the trusts support the Republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The Republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts as long as it draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

The trusts have never got protection from the Republican party, save such as all business corporations have the right to expect of their common government, namely, the reservation of the home market for home manufacturers and the continued stability of money-values. Against the excessive trusts, whether of Republican or Democratic origin, the Republican party has waged unceasing warfare. The Sherman anti-trust law was enacted by it; and when the Supreme Court emasculated that statute the party tried to crush criminal trusts by means of a Constitutional amendment which the Democrats in Congress defeated.

Since he (the farmer) sells his surplus in a foreign market, he is not a beneficiary of the tariff, and since he produces merchandise and not money, he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar.

The farmer tried to sell his surplus in a foreign market during the years of the Democratic tariff but found to his dismay that the foreign producer was underselling him in his own market. Every year he was worse off than in the year before. Just as soon as the Dingley tariff was put into force his fortunes began to mend. The revival of home manufacturing enabled the mill workers and all other industrial people to spend more money on creature comforts. They bought of the farmer and the farmer thrived. To be sure he also had good luck abroad owing to the drought in India and the low crop yield of other competing lands on the world's wheat belt; but since these conditions passed away, his lot has been improving steadily. Where the farmers of the Middle West were cursing their luck four years ago they are now buying pianos and lifting mortgages. Tariff prosperity saved them and it is tariff prosperity they want to keep.

If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden on the backs of those who remain, it must be longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who toil; and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the Army, has no part in any contracts or development of companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the Army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington.

There is no proposition to have a standing army of 100,000; none at least which commits the Republican party. The present army, with war going on, is not that large and this army will be reduced nearly one-half within a year. But assuming for the sake of argument that the Republican party proposes to recruit 100,000 men, Mr. Bryan's deductions do not follow. He says the segregation of so many men from the ranks of producers means longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who toil. On the contrary it means so many vacant jobs for men who want them and are ready to fill them. Where the population of a country increases 4000 per day, there are always people on hand to take any work that is offered. A million people may die every year in America and not affect the labor market; then how could the recruitment of 100,000 soldiers do so?

So far as the farmers getting nothing out of the army is concerned, Mr. Bryan knows better. They have to feed it; their sons constitute now, as always, the majority of commissioned officers; and whatever lands the Army annexes adds to the home market which the farmer enjoys. His flour and forage now go to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines in a quantity never before equalled.

But even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, strikes a blow at popular government and robs the Nation of its moral prestige.

The policy of the Republican party is the policy of which the Democratic party boasted in its platform of 1894; a policy Col. Bryan volunteered to assist by force of arms; a policy that is spreading our institutions to the remote parts of the earth. Its ultimate effect will be the erection of popular government in regions that never knew it before.

Carefully analyzed Mr. Bryan's address is a tissue of assumptions and false logic. Great orator as he is, he ought to be a plaything of any well-informed Republican debater in this canvass.

MISTAKEN LENIENCY.

It is a question whether the allies, by not occupying the palaces of the Imperial Clan, do not make a mistake which will weaken the force of the lesson they have tried to teach the Chinese. The latter have a curious originality in explaining away their military defeats—"saving their face" as it is called in the vernacular—and we feel sure that if the allies do not enter the Forbidden City the Chinese people will believe that it was from fear of incurring the anger of the sovereign or his gods. The mental attitude of China towards military humiliation was illustrated some years ago by a Mandarin who denied that the English and French troops had invaded the Empire in the early sixties. "Some foreign devils begged permission to see the Emperor," said this high functionary in all seriousness, "and twenty-six of them were brought to the summer palace where he was staying. They approached the Presence on their hands and knees and when they looked up twenty-five were struck dead by what they saw and the remaining one went blind. He said that he and his colleagues had come to ask permission to go to Peking, whereupon the anger of the Emperor burst forth like a great river of fire and burned the summer palace to the ground."

Most Chinamen believe this tale and they will credit an even more fantastic one about the present invasion if the allies stop before they complete their work in the way that seems most impressive to the Mongol mind. This is why certain missionaries propose to level the graves of the Emperors, knowing that the otherwise ghastly recourse would teach the Chinese a lesson they could not misunderstand or forget. Of course the desecration of tombs cannot be thought of, so the next best thing is to lay the mailed hand on that which the Chinese hold politically sacred. To fly the alien flag from the Imperial palaces; to depose every high officer of State; to administer the local government of Peking as the Japanese did that of the cities they captured in the war of 1894-95—these things could hardly be distorted in such a way as to convey even to the national credulity the idea of Christian defeat. But to

have the foreigners halt, as if timidly, before the "last ditch" and go without the signal triumph which the Chinese themselves, if placed in a similar situation would assuredly exact, can only lead them to ridicule the allies and thus weaken the effect upon them of the actual victories won.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad denies that it is building ships to carry coal to Europe.

ALL COONS LOOKED ALIKE TO THE MOB

Ernest Hogan, the negro minstrel who played so long in Honolulu, narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of the mob which attacked colored men in New York City during the last days of August. The New York Journal has the following: The wild, uncontrollable passion of the mob was best shown on Broadway at 12:30 o'clock this morning, when that popular negro comedian and song writer, Ernest Hogan, was chased like a wild beast with a pack at his heels.

The rioting was wholly unknown to Hogan, when he left the Cherry Blossom Grove, where he had been doing his turn as usual.

"All Coons Look Alike to Me," Mr. Hogan's own composition, had been rendered to the applause of a large audience. Hogan fashionably dressed, stood on the curb, twirling his cane.

A cry came from Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, and a mob of five hundred men, armed with clubs and stones, surged over toward Broadway. Hogan was seen.

"Get the nigger," was the chorus. Hogan dropped his cane and dashed down Broadway on a run. The mob followed and for the next three minutes it was a life and death race for Hogan.

At Broadway and Thirty-seventh street Hogan was almost in the hands of his pursuers. It would have been all over with him in a minute if he had not darted in an open door of the Marlborough hotel. He ran up the stairs and from the Thirty-third street, stood at the door and with a drawn revolver kept the crowd

BLUE BLOOD IS COMING

Fast Racing Stock For Honolulu.

ROOKER'S COMMISSIONS

He Will Bring Back Some Good Steeds for Lovers of the Sport of Kings.

Mr. A. F. Rooker, the well known horseman of San Francisco, who has been staying for several months past in Hilo, returned to the Coast on the Australia. Mr. Rooker is engaged in the business of shipping cattle, driving teams, mules and racing stock to these Islands. It will be remembered that he was the importer of Maples, Everett, Watassa, Uncle True, Dixie Land, Blooming Chance, Billy McCluskey, Virgie A. and several other well known racers. Mr. J. R. Wilson, the proprietor of the Volcanos Stable at Hilo, leaves for San Francisco on the Rio de Janeiro, where he will join Mr. Rooker, and the two will then proceed up country in search of choice stock for their new ranch on Hawaii.

Mr. Wilson will return in time for the New Year racing meeting at Hilo, and intends to follow the races around San Francisco during his stay.

Rooker says that he has many commissions from the different Islands for fast horses, and thinks that with the new blood which is constantly arriving the prospects of local racing are very good indeed, provided the sport is only kept clean.

McManus, well known here as the former handler of Our Boy and Loups, is doing well in Hilo. The Wilson Rooker stable, consisting of Billy McGro, Virgie A. and Coast Range or General, which he was retained, has been turned over to him. He has also in his charge a very fast two-year-old pacer named Jasper, the property of Julian Monsarrat, who sent him to "Mac" to be gaited. Mr. Kennedy has turned his horses over to him and he is also looking after Gurdy the fastest of the bunch that is coming on remarkably well. Altogether he has quite a nice string.

Mr. Rooker declared himself well satisfied with Monday's racing, but said that Honolulu with its fine track, would have to play second fiddle to Hilo with its little half-an-acre circuit of interest in the fastest race allowed to languish.

The Hilo track is reported to be greatly improved, and is said to be quite fast. A fresh facing of clay and sand has been applied and well watered and packed down. The gradients have also been reduced, particularly on the inner curve. The track has been cleaned and leveled and planted with cut sods. It is intended to make an attractive park at the back of the grand stand, and work on the same has already begun.

The Rejected has been sold to Mr. McLennan for \$300. R. R. Horner of the Kula ranch has placed a large order for racing and breeding stock, and intends to patronize the sport still more extensively than in the past.

Uncle True is now in town. George Rodiek of Hilo is going to Europe next month. He has disposed of the hurdle racer, Van Wagner, to Dr. Reed, who is at present using him as a hack. Coast Range, late Cronje, and Watassa are reported to have been completely cured of their "legs," and Mr. Rooker entertains a very good opinion of the former animal.

A meeting of the Honolulu Driving Association will be held next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Hawaiian Hotel, to arrange for a race meeting for November 16th.

Manurell and Mystery have been matched at the weight of a mile for \$100 a side; each must carry 140 pounds.

A three-cornered race is being talked of between Dan McCarthy, Mongoose and Walter P.

Mr. L. H. Dee's many friends will regret to hear that he was rather severely kicked yesterday afternoon by his horse Albert M. while looking him over at the track.

Mr. L. H. Dee wants to see a three-cornered race a month hence between Mongoose, Dan McCarthy and Artie W. He says that he will put up \$100 and take Captain Soule's horse, only he must know quick if it is to be.

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, to therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Blood Disorders—"My step-daughter and I have both been troubled greatly with blood disorders and stomach troubles, and several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have been of great benefit." James F. Thompson, Wilmington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most effective and only certain remedy for all blood disorders.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

F. J. Wilhelm of Honolulu is registered at the Occidental in San Francisco. Judge Stillman went to Hawaii on Tuesday, and may not return for some time.

A. R. Cunha, late of Yale, will enter the law offices of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan.

Among the visitors to the Solace yesterday was Mrs. Dole, who distributed flowers and fruits among the sick.

H. J. Nolte, the restaurateur, left on a two months visit to the Coast on the Australia. It is his first trip away from the Islands in nearly a score of years.

Mrs. H. M. L. Walker announces the engagement of her daughter, Anna M. E., to George D. Gear, Esq. The wedding will take place at her home in Philadelphia, Pa.

The engineer of Pepee Sugar Mill, Robert Moore, came to town two weeks ago in poor health. He is unable to leave the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lishman, Makiki. "Bob," who formerly resided here, has a host of friends and he says he is not too ill to see them.

The marriage of A. E. Cooley and Miss Wores at St. Clement's Church, Makiki, by Rev. J. Osborne at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was a very pretty affair. The couple leave on the 3:15 train for Wailua to spend their honeymoon. Mr. Cooley is train dispatcher of the Oahu Railway.

Consul Canavaro, who has returned from a visit to the homesteads of Kula, reports the settlers are satisfied and doing well. He says he found there the finest corn he ever saw, and their other crops were of the very best. Consul Canavaro thinks it a pity there is no more of the same land in the district. Mr. F. M. Hatch has bought land there; he intends building a fine country home among the homesteaders.

The Oia American Settlers' Protective Association protested to the Government against the re-issuing of any of the land claims by them under settlers' rights, and owned by the Government. They stated they desired the land opened up by the Government for homesteaders. The land department, however, has concluded that the land in question is not suitable for the purpose, and if it is again leased it will be for stock raising as before.

The Board of Health's last load of paraphernalia was removed yesterday morning from the Judiciary to the Kapuwha building. A carbine, a tin of opium, a revolver and some old records were among the things turned out. Dr. Pratt casually picked up the marriage license book of the office. It exhibits licenses to whites, natives, Chinese and Polynesians. In turning over the leaves the licenses of several couples now living and recently departed, or divided by death, were found. Among those surviving now are Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Dr. Pratt, and his father-in-law's license. No doubt many historical nuggets lie in the heaps of musty records.

T. W. Hobron, who sailed the Dewey in the recent race with the La Paloma to Lahaina and return, wishes it known that he made no comments on the seamanship of the crew of the La Paloma, nor on the speed of the boat. Mr. Hobron, like the gallant yachtsman he is, attributes his winning the race to the good luck that accompanied the Dewey and not to any superiority of sailing knowledge. A wrong impression was created by statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Hobron which he did not make. Those who know his modest disposition could not credit any boast that there was considerable joking and laughing at the finish of the yacht, and the words of others were attributed to him.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa, Bay of Islands, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lanipohoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Nahaia, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kilauea, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers, unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers, beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave the Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

CHINA	SEPT. 13	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
DORIC	SEPT. 22	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 22
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	COPTIC	SEPT. 29
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 6	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 6
COPTIC	OCT. 13	PEKING	OCT. 13
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 20	GALIC	OCT. 20
PEKING	NOV. 3	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 3
GALIC	NOV. 10	CHINA	NOV. 10
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 17	DORIC	NOV. 17
CHINA	NOV. 24	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 24
DORIC	NOV. 31	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 31
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 8	COPTIC	DEC. 8
		AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
		PEKING	DEC. 22

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

THE PERILS OF CHINA

Missionary Chalfant's Experience.

REV. E. W. THWING'S FRIEND

He Writes of the Narrow Escape of Himself and Party at Fangtze.

Rev. E. W. Thwing, the well known worker among the Chinese here, has learned with much satisfaction of the safety of many of his friends in China. He said, "I have been concerned as to the position of Rev. Frank H. Chalfant who went to China with me first in 1887. He was living at Weihsien in the Shantung province. The entire mission was destroyed, hospital, schools and missionary homes. It was a most trying and exciting time.

Mr. Chalfant himself tells this thrilling story in a letter which he writes under date of June 27, from Fangtze, which is nine miles south of Weihsien, where he found refuge at some German coal mines. He says in part:

You shall have received the news by cable from Che Foo under date of yesterday that Weihsien is a ruin, and that all the missionaries escaped. The compound was burned and looted at 8 p. m. on Monday, June 25. On June 19 I was to have escorted my wife and Mrs. Crossette and my nine-year-old son Ned from Tsingtau back to Weihsien. On the eve of starting came the news of the bombing at Tien-Tsin and the fight at the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho (river). This caused us to decide it inadvisable to take the women to the interior, so I returned myself on the night of June 20, with the women and son in company with German engineer, Mr. Axt, who was coming to this place (Fangtze). Reaching Weihsien on the evening of June 21 I found the following persons at home: Mr. and Mrs. Fitch and their two children, Mrs. Fariss and her three children, Dr. Edna Parks and my little daughter, Margaret. The absent ones were Dr. Fariss and son, David, at Shanghai; Miss Boughton, away examining her school, and Miss Hawes, fifty miles distant teaching a class of women. Those of us at the station decided it was expedient to leave. Mr. Fitch volunteered to take the women and children then on the place, leaving on Saturday. The plan was to go direct to Tsingtau—one hundred miles.

At that date no alarming telegrams nor other messages had reached Weihsien other than the news brought by me. At 10 o'clock on Friday a special messenger came from Mr. Cornwell, who was in charge of a ship sent by our efficient consul, Mr. Fowler, to the junk port of Yang-Kiao-Kau, fifty miles northeast of Weihsien. This message urged the immediate coming of our people to the steamer. We decided the first party should go there, and they started on Saturday at 9 a. m. Meanwhile we had dispatched special couriers to recall the Misses Boughton and Hawes, and I remained alone to escort these women and to attend to the thousand and one emergencies likely to arise.

On Saturday Miss Boughton arrived, and on Sunday we had the usual Chinese service—fated to be our last at Weihsien for many a day. At daylight on Monday Miss Hawes came, having travelled all night. We three then worked hard to pack the most valuable small belongings, and to provide for the various departments of our large mission plant. The schools—boys' and girls' (high schools—had already been dismissed (a thing most providential). We sent away the few remaining school girls to their homes—these had stayed over for the vacation. By this time ugly rumors were afloat, and our Christians and helpers advised us to leave. This was consoling, for usually they are very averse to the foreigners all leaving. At 4 p. m. one of our native assistants, Li Ping Li, came with a cart to take away some goods of his own and others. While loading the cart an unruly crowd pushed in at our gate. The gatekeeper sent for me, saying he could not restrain them. I took a cane and went up, supposing I could get them to behave.

By that time they had attacked our wall and smashed the tile work or copings thereon. I drove them away—they were mostly small boys—and held the gateway till Mr. Li's cart went out. At once they attacked the cart, and in a moment stole everything in it. I could do nothing outside, and so shut the large gate against the mob's return.

Meanwhile, seeing the sudden turn in affairs, I had dispatched a letter to the Yamen asking for a few soldiers to protect the place. Returning to our houses, I advised the women to go to my house, as the most secure, and wait for me. I ran back to find the dispensary windows smashed and a howling mob on the higher ground to the northwest storming the place with bricks and tiles. I ran back from the safe tides 10 of yards and to the Mexican as provision against flight, I locked the safe and returned to try to keep back the mob till help should come from Yamen. The lives of many depended upon keeping back the mob. I ran forward amid shower of bricks and tiles, and at twenty paces warned them back. They jeered at me. A brick hit my foot, slightly injuring but not disabling the defending garrison. The mob fell back, and just then a cavalryman appeared brandishing his gun. He was from the Yamen. I saluted him cordially and asked him to then open the wicket gate and our large gate (only large enough for one person to enter) and ran out to the northwest corner of the compound, whence the mob had withdrawn. The horseman started around the compound, presumably to see if there was an attack on the other side. He never again appeared, and soon the crowd, cowed for the while by the arrival of the soldier, began to hoot at me and say the Yamen would not help us. I feared the man had returned, and my fears were correct. I afterward learned that he had not been sent out to help, but was casually returning from other business.

It was now about 7 p. m., and being at time of longest day the sun was still high. My hope and prayer then was to keep back the mob until sunset, so that we could escape under cover of darkness. I took up my position at the corner of the compound outside. They stood still, and soon said, "Let's scatter." They were undecided what to do, and at this point the presence of one soldier from the Yamen would have averted the calamity. No human help came. I stood my ground quietly and waited. They said, "Move forward." A few started toward me, but

they slunk back. At 7:45 they made an onset. Some had crept along the bank of the stream near our place and emerged behind me. I saw my disadvantage, and warned those to the northwest to halt. They came on, yelling and throwing stones. I ran for the gate amid a fusillade of missiles. There was no question but that they intended to kill me. I got in safely, slammed and barred the gate, and ran up the street, to find the mob had broken in our unused south gate and were swarming up the street.

Going in at Miss Boughton's gate and around by the east private pathway, I joined our women. We barricaded the doors and windows with furniture and closed the large sliding doors between the dining room and sitting room and went upstairs. Our servants and several Chinese women were with us. It was now 8 o'clock, the exact hour we had previously set for a community prayer meeting for the safety of our Christians. We had a few short, earnest prayers, then the cry was raised by the Chinese women, "The chapel is on fire!" I knew the time had come to run for it. Going downstairs we found the front yard free from the mob, but could hear the crash of windows in the rear of the house. Here a most remarkable thing came to light, which saved our lives. I had had a short ladder carried to my front porch for the purpose of getting up to inspect the roof of my porch, which had been leaking. Hastily placing this ladder on the wall we climb over, and all got out. Everywhere else the rioters were doing their nefarious work except in my front yard. The chapel, Miss Boughton's house and other buildings were burning fiercely, and the mob was busy piling fuel on the front porch of the women's home just next to my house. Only one man saw us, and crying "The devils are escaping!" he threw a brick, which passed over our heads. No rioters were outside at that point, though many were not far distant who might have followed us.

We quietly walked through fields to Li-Kia-Chwang, a friendly village, and thence turned south. It was growing dark. Three Chinese servants were with us, besides two non-Christian men who often act as barriers for us, and at this crisis proved loyal to us. The Christians women took refuge in Li-Kia-Chwang. Miss Boughton, Miss Hawes, myself and the few men walked on. Miss Boughton had picked up a hammer, which was our only weapon left. I ought to say that during the two hours while withstanding the mob I had not the least fear. This was doubtless due to the incessant prayer for me by our young women and Christians. Their party was most noble, for it was easier to be out facing the mob than inside under suspicion. They did not know but that I had been killed. Leaving the road, we took to the fields, and directed our way to the German mines, nine English miles away. Oh, the relief we enjoyed—the God sent darkness, the companionship of faithful Chinese friends! With the burning buildings behind us and the stars above, we easily kept our direction. We avoided all villages, and dropped on the ground at sound of footsteps, not from fear, but from strategy. We did not want the people to know where we had gone. At midnight we arrived at this safe retreat, and were cordially welcomed by Mr. Baumuller and his stalwart colleagues. They happened to be up, and at once prepared us a meal. We saved from our ruined homes a cheap suit of clothes on our backs (mine were cheap and soiled Chinese clothes, for I had been packing boxes), the little silver I procured for emergencies, the value of \$25 in gold banknotes which Miss Hawes happened to have in her pocket and one hammer! These are now the worldly possessions of us three, but we do not care a cent!

Hawaii's Possibilities.

In the window of T. W. Hobron's drug store is shown a magnificent bunch of grapes grown on the grounds of E. A. Mott-Smith, in Nuuanu Valley. The bunch weighs five pounds and is of a beautiful color. Passersby look with admiration at the grapes and to strangers they are a speaking advertisement for Hawaii's possibilities.



The following are the latest advices on sugar dated at San Francisco, August 29 and sent by Williams, Diamond & Company to F. A. Schaffer & Company. SUGAR—Prices were again advanced in the local market this morning, the Western Sugar Refining Co.'s latest list for California, Oregon and Washington, being as follows:

Dominos, half barrels	7.00c
Dominos, boxes	7.30c
Cutes, (A) crushed and fine crushed	6.40c
Lowdered	6.40c
Candy granulated	6.10c
Dry granulated, fine	6.30c
Dry granulated, coarse	6.20c
Confectioners' A	6.40c
Magnolia, A	5.90c
Extra C	5.80c
Golden C	5.70c

Similar advances were made for export, the price today for Nevada Idaho Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands being 6.05c for dry granulated. BASIS.—No sales since last report, making basis for 96 deg. Centrifugals in New York 4 1/2c, San Francisco 4 1/2c.

LONDON BEETS.—Aug. 21, 11-7 1/2; 22, 11-9; 23, 11-10 1/2; 24th, 12-; 25th, 11-10 1/2; 27th, 12-; 28th, 12-.

DRY GRANULATED, N. Y.—No change advised. EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Latest mail advices from New York under date August 24 are to the effect that nothing is doing in RAWS, as there are no sugars offering. The loss of 800 tons Javans in the wrecking of the steamer "India" near Aden seriously affects the September supplies, and it is reported that holders of the few sugars to come on the market soon are disposed to ask higher prices, which they may obtain unless the arrivals are fully equal to the meltings. IN REFINED, it is stated that the demand continues to slightly increase, and a rather firmer feeling is noted.

LONDON CABLE.—Aug. 24, reports Java No. 15 D. S. 13-6; Fair Refining, 12-6; September Beets 11-7.

According to latest mail advices from London, tendency in Beets is firmer on better news from the Continent, a comparatively steady market prevailing, and a distinct improvement in values of August-September has resulted. In spite however, of the firmer tone, the market remains inactive. Transactions are very small and occasional.

Latest Statistical Position.—Willett & Gray report August 23, Total Stock U. S. four ports in all hands, estimated August 22, 3,383 tons, against 184,643 tons same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba, estimated August 21, 7,500 tons against 42,000 tons last year. TOTAL STOCK IN ALL PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES BY CABLE, August 23, at latest unbroken dates, 700,133 tons against 1,026,918 tons, deficiency under last year, 326,785 tons. We remain, Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—The Louisiana Planter says: The imports of sugar into the United States for the fiscal year ending July 31 afford some interesting data. The imports for the year are returned to the general government at an invoiced value of \$100,250,797, as against \$85,000,000 for the year before, and but \$60,000,000 in 1898, the year of the Spanish war. The imports during the last year were 2,009,042 short tons, as against 1,990,126 tons the year before, and 1,344,961 tons in 1898.

The average import price per pound of all these sugars that pay duties was for the year ending June 30, 1900, 2.22 cents, for 1899, 2.21 cents and for 1898, 2 cents. The best sugars imported into the country aggregated 357,000 short tons, of which 250,000 short tons came from Germany.

We received 60,000 short tons of cane sugar from the East Indies, chiefly from Java. Hawaii gave us 252,000 short tons, while the Philippines gave us but 25,000 short tons.

Cuba is put down for 33,000 short tons, the British West Indies for 100,000 tons and the rest of the West Indies 113,000 tons. Egypt furnishes her share in 55,000 tons. Germany has sent us in 1,026 tons of refined sugar, while China gave us 2,113 tons, and our total imports of sugar above No. 16 D. S. aggregated 6,722 tons.

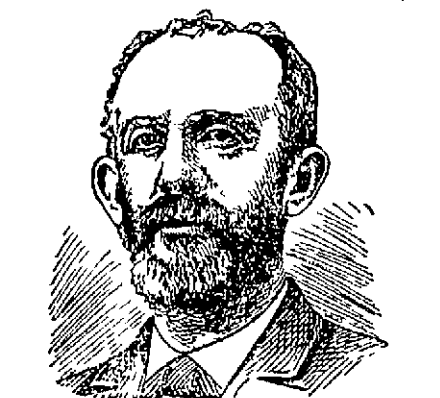
POPULATION OF CITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The population of New Orleans, as announced by the Census Bureau to-day, is 287,104, against 242,039 in 1890, an increase of 54,065 of 18.62 per cent. The population of Newark, N. J., is 246,070, as against 131,830 for 1890, an increase of 114,240 or 86.63 per cent. The population of Allegheny City, Pa., is 129,886, as against 105,287 in 1890; increase 24,609, or 23.37 per cent. The population of Kansas City is 167,752, an increase of 31,036, or 23.39 per cent. The population of Kansas City, Kans., is 51,418, against 38,316 in 1890, an increase 13,102, or 34.19 per cent. The population of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., is 321,616, against 238,617 in 1890. This is an increase of 82,999, or 34.78 per cent.

Tired Feelings

Due to Climate.

The weather is often very trying. The blood becomes filled with impurities and the nervous system is greatly weakened. One awakens in the morning just as tired as at night. Mr. John Dryden of Coolgardie, W.A., sends with his portrait the following:



"I go about the city a great deal and have to encounter a very hot sun in every way. My system is run down by the peculiar depressing climate of our Islands. I feel depressed."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It takes away my tired and depressed feelings at once and builds up my system in every way. As a blood purifier and nerve tonic I believe it to be the best medicine in the world.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla you should take Ayer's Pills also. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and dyspepsia. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

PAY NO POSTAGE.

Territorial Officials Frank Their Mail by Uncle Sam's Orders.

Secretary of the Territory H. E. Cooper has received a communication from the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C., instructing him as to the use of penalty envelopes for official business. Mr. Cooper wrote to the Department sometime ago asking what officials in Hawaii were entitled to use them. The Interior Department states that as the Governor and Secretary of Hawaii were appointed by the President, they were entitled to use them, and also the subordinate officers under their control.

This, according to Mr. Cooper, is tantamount to the privilege being granted to the heads of all the departments, as Treasurer Lansing, Attorney General Dole, Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, Superintendent of Public Education Atkinson, Commissioner of Agriculture Taylor, the Board of Health and such. This is known as the "frank" envelope system in use by the United States Government and the governments of the states and territories, and on which no stamps are required if the contents relate entirely to official business.

Dr. Boot of Walluku, Mat McCann of Laheina, and Judge McKay of Walluku, are in town.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL RUHLEN

Watch Praised by the Merchants of Honolulu to Him

United States Quartermaster Colonel Ruhlen, who has been summoned to Honolulu, will leave a host of friends behind him, as their testimonial of a handsome gold watch proves. The following letter accompanied the presentation made on behalf of the merchants by W. H. Hoogs, Colonel George Ruhlen, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Honolulu.

Dear Colonel: We, the merchants of Honolulu, have, from the very beginning of your tour of duty in this city, been impressed more than favorably with the uniform courtesy, promptness, and affability with which you have treated our business with us, and we beg you to accept the accompanying gift as a token of our hearty appreciation of your conduct, and of our sincere regret at the approaching severance of our close relationship with you. We unite in wishing you every prosperity and good luck in your coming station and are quite sure that your new associates will welcome your presence among them as cordially as we regret your departure from us. Yours truly,

W. H. HOOGS, For Committee.

To this Col. Ruhlen replied in the following letter:

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, September 5, 1900

Mr. W. H. Hoogs, For Committee of Merchants of Honolulu, Honolulu, H. I.

My Dear Sir: I desire to express through you, to the merchants and business men of Honolulu, my sincere thanks for the beautiful gift received from them by your hands to-day.

In the discharge of my public duties during the two years that I have been stationed here it has been my aim to secure to the best of my ability the interests of the United States Government, whose agent I am. Among the duties devolving upon me has been the disbursement of money for the purchase of supplies and employment of services of more than a hundred thousand dollars of government funds, for all of which my employer has, I sincerely believe, obtained full value. It is very gratifying to me to receive from you the assurance that, while actuated solely by the endeavor to do my duty to my employer impartially and "without fear, favor or affection," I have also succeeded in gaining the respect and approbation of those with whom I have had business relations, and for this reason the valuable token of your regard will be cherished not only for its intrinsic beauty and utility, but still more because it is to me an expression of your approval of my methods of conducting business with you and those you represent.

I beg you to extend to all the gentlemen my hearty appreciation of their kindness and courtesy, as expressed in your cordial letter and its accompanying gift.

Very respectfully, GEORGE RUHLEN, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CHINATOWN INSURANCE CASE.

The parties to the assumption case of the Hawaii Land Co. vs. Lion Fire Insurance Company, by their respective attorneys have agreed that the facts upon which their controversy depends are real, and that the proceedings are in good faith all of which are submitted to the justices of the Supreme Court, either in term time or in vacation, to determine the rights of the parties thereto. The plaintiff is an Hawaiian corporation, and the defendant is a foreign corporation, and that P. L. Weaver is the duly authorized agent of said corporation in the Territory of Hawaii. The plaintiff owned on and prior to January 20, that certain lot of land situate at the east corner of River and Pauahi streets in Honolulu aforesaid. A two-story frame building was erected thereon, alleged to have been of the value of \$10,000. On the 6th of November, 1899, the defendant, in consideration of \$180 premium paid by plaintiff, duly issued a policy of insurance, No. 1309214, upon said building in the sum of \$3,000 for one year. The said policy is alleged by plaintiffs to have been in force at all times above mentioned.

The policy at the time same was issued was made payable to Peter C. Jones & Co., Ltd., but prior to January 20, all right of the latter company, under and by virtue of said policy ceased, and the same reverted to the said plaintiff, and that at the time of the destruction of the two-story building of plaintiff by fire the plaintiff was the holder of said policy.

On December 28, 1899, Hon. H. E. Cooper, president of the Board of Health, issued an order declaring that the bubonic plague existed in Honolulu, and placed a quarantine around that part of the city known as Chinatown, which included the premises of plaintiff. On January 10 the Board of Health declared certain buildings other than those of plaintiff infected with plague. On January 20 the history of the spreading of the fire and the consequent destruction of Chinatown, including the building of the plaintiff, is related. The defendant has refused to pay the insurance policy alleging that the loss comes within the exceptions named in the policy.

Plaintiff demands and claims that it is lawfully entitled to collect and receive from the Lion Fire Insurance Company the sum of \$3,000.

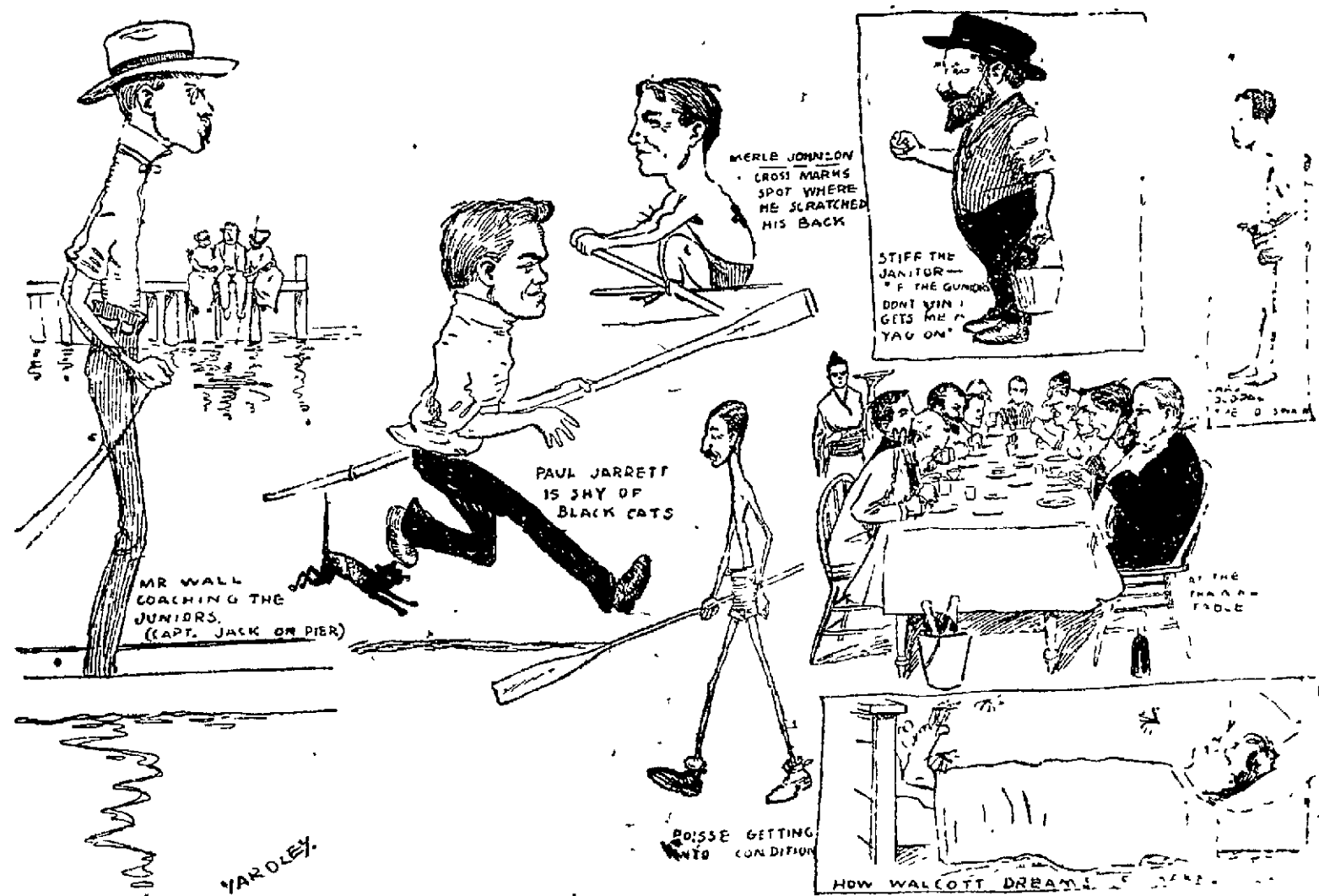
I. T. De Bolt for plaintiff, Philip L. Weaver, agent and attorney for defendant.

Ab's Full Name.

The full name of Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey, is: Abdul Hamid, the Beloved Sultan of Sultans, Emperor of Emperors; the Shadow of God Upon Earth; Brother of the Sun, Dispenser of Crowns to those who sit upon thrones; Sovereign of Constantinople, and the great city of Broussa, as well as of Damascus, which is the Seat of Paradise. King of Kings, whose army is the Asylum of Victory at the Foot of Whose Throne is Justice and the Refuge of the World.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas S. Phelps, U. S. N., has been promoted to the grade of commander.

THE HEALANIS AT THE PENINSULA MAKING READY FOR THE STRUGGLE



NEXT Saturday is the great day for the young men with a pull. Long and earnestly have they trained to the end that their club may win one of the great races and beat of all both of them. They went down to Pearl Harbor fat and flabby and reduced their avoirdupois to such an alarming extent that their friends scarcely knew them. Hard work and plenty of it has been the order of the afternoon for the past several weeks and in consequence the consistency of whiptoad and the general morale of the young men has improved 100 per cent.

The training table was the hardest thing to get accustomed to; the clerical, clean-shaven athletes missed the luxuries they had been brought up on, candy. It was indeed hard to reconcile the disappearance from the menu, of ice cream (raspberry please!) doughnuts, chocolate caramels, chewing gum and other toothsome articles of diet, more especially as they were replaced by such brutal and demoralizing items as roast beef, mutton chops and bread and butter. They got flustered to the hardship however and their constitutions stood the strain, so it was all right.

Then again the lonesome evenings in training quarters down by the harbor! How the young men grieved for the excitement of Honolulu's illuminated, bustling thoroughfares. Theirs has indeed been a hard lot.

The hour of their emancipation however is at hand. Next Saturday afternoon

they will pull the long boats to victory or defeat. If to the former they will feel more than repaid, the girls will smuggle the winning color on their dresses and how they will cheer the boys! If victory perch on their banner, the girls will applaud just as heartily and the losers' pictures will get into the store-windows anyway and point a moral as to the blessedness of perseverance with perhaps an allusion to the effect that the battle is not always to the brave. It will be all right anyway.

The illustration aims to depict some of the humors of life in training quarters. The look drawn out gentleman to the left is posing for one of the ladies or the pier who is armed with a kodak. The young gentleman in the center who is apparently being purred by the fateful cat is Mr. Jarrett. The cat is his mascot and by its influence he expects to be up to the scratch when the starter's gun is fired. Mr. Jarrett's person still maintains that he was scratching his back, the X in the picture was the exact spot, but that's another story. Bolder or No. 11 as he is called, is a man who has been kept pored down during the recent galas which have been disturbing the peaceful folks. He is too valuable a man to let blow away. The trainee, table, it will be observed, is literally groaning under its weight of good things. If you keep very still you may hear it groan. Note the pained expression on the face of the gourmet! The mosquitoes don't like Walcott a little bit, they think he's a bicycle tire, tough luck, and it? The janitor is, as was ever his wont, talking about beer while the callow coxswain is recovering from the effects of a liberal cigarette.

OPIMUM IN A NUTSHELL

Question of An Original Container.

LAW OF SEARCH WARRANTS

Interesting Legal Points Elucidated by Judge Humphreys in Ah Chong Case.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

What is an original container for opium or for any other importation upon which duties must be paid? The question came up in the Circuit Court before Judge Humphreys yesterday during the progress of the prosecution of Ah Chong, charged with selling opium. It was a jury trial upon which the following facts were set:

Chas. M. Rose, Eugene P. Sullivan, E. S. Smith, Wm. M. Graham, George E. Smith, F. W. McKinney, E. Oscar White, John H. Schnack, Jacob Lando, and Geo. S. Wells, Assistant Attorney General, for prosecution; Robertson & Wilder and J. T. De Bolt for defendant.

The evidence of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth for the prosecution was to the effect that he had made a raid upon the house of Ah Chong on Liliha street several months since, but without the formality of a search warrant. He had brought away from the house several articles to be used as evidence against the defendant, including the opium preparation, pipes and other paraphernalia incidental to an opium smoker's outfit.

Officer Hanahan who was to have been placed on the stand to show that he had seen the defendant in the house at the time of the raid, was denied the privilege. Judge Humphreys in ruling upon the evidence called attention to United States statutes, 116, page 629. Under the authority cited Judge Humphreys stated in effect that articles obtained in a room, such as was intended to be produced by the prosecution, were not admissible as they were not taken under the authority granted by a search warrant.

"We have a law which provides how search warrants may be issued to police officers," said Judge Humphreys, "and they are the last officers or the last persons who should go around breaking into people's houses without search warrants. Nobody's rights of liberty are safe if that may be done."

The authority upon which the Judge based his ruling is found in the syllabus as follows:

Search and seizure of a man's private papers to be used in evidence for the purpose of convicting him of a crime, recovering a penalty, or of forfeiting his property, is totally different from the search and seizure of stolen goods, dutiable articles on which the duties have not been paid, and the like, which rightfully belong to the custody of the law.

The seizure or compulsory production of a man's private papers to be used in evidence against himself is equivalent to compelling him to be a witness against himself, and in the prosecution of a crime, penalty of forfeiture, is equally within the prohibition of the fifth amendment.

The question of the right to sell imported opium in the original packages was brought out at the close of the trial before the arguments were presented. The opium which caused the trouble of Ah Chong was a small quantity which had been placed in the empty shell of a lichee nut. Judge Humphreys stated that under certain circumstances the lichee nut might be called an original container as he knew of instances where opium had been brought into Hawaii in shoes, in vegetables, in kerosene oil cans, etc. Attorney General Dole in reply thought it inconceivable that a lichee nutshell was the original container for opium, and it was beyond the bounds of common sense that a single lichee nutshell was the original container. The sale of liquor as the sale of opium was within police power if not contained in the original package. There was the same right to prohibit the sale of liquor and the sale of opium or anything else of like character, which a State would have unless Congress, which is omnipotent, forbids it. Judge Humphreys interrupted by stating that a State cannot prohibit the sale of an article which Congress has allowed.

Mr. Dole continued with the remark that in certain states the sale of intoxicating liquors is absolutely prohibited except in the original packages. He considered the case upon which the burden rested upon the defendant to prove that the opium involved in the present case was contained in the original package of importation.

LILUOKALANI ANSWERS WILLSON.

Lilukalani Donahoe has filed a demurrer to the bill of injunction brought against her by Charles E. Willson, in which the latter seeks to prevent the plaintiff from ejecting him from certain premises on Young and Piliok streets. She sets forth that the said plaintiff has not in and by his bill, made or stated such a cause as does or ought to entitle him to any such relief as is thereby sought and prayed for from or against this defendant. That neither the commissioner's deed nor the declaration of trust in said bill nor any copy or copies thereof, are attached to or made part of said bill. That neither the bill, and of which the plaintiff by said bill seeks to be the beneficiary, nor any memorandum or note thereof was ever reduced to writing or signed by defendant or any person authorized thereunto within the meaning of the statute for the prevention of frauds and perjuries.

several alleged premises of the defendant, as a ground of the relief prayed.

Lilukalani answers that the bill against her is dismissed.

GUARDIAN FOR ESTATE.

J. M. Peenahale, representing himself to be the father of William Maunaloa and Annie Waihalu, who are aged respectively five and seven years, has petitioned to Judge Humphreys to be appointed their guardian. By his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, he makes the above representation, and further, that he is the grandfather of the following minors: Emilia, aged ten years; Kihine, aged five years; and Kewiku, aged four years. The mother of the last minors being dead and their father, Paul Keaula, consenting to the petition. The minors have property and estate in their own right, within the jurisdiction of the court, consisting of that certain piece of parcel of land situated at Kawaia, Hana, Maui, in Royal Patent 365 containing 28 1/2 acres; land described in Royal Patent 431 to Kaa-hala, situated at Kawaikapuna, containing an area of 1.65 acres; land described in grant number 181 to Auhua and Kihine, situated at Papahawana, an area of 65 acres.

JUDGMENT FOR RAWLINS.

Judge Humphreys having heard the parties in the ejectment suit of T. W. Rawlins vs. Maraea K. Hara, filed William Harbottle, yesterday, judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The terms of the judgment plaintiff is entitled to recover of the defendants the land involved in the suit and the costs of the action. The property is described in Royal Patent 109, L. C. A. 513.

AMENDED MASTER'S REPORT.

An amended report of master and referees on the accounts of administrators de bonis non has been filed by F. H. Thompson in the matter of the estate of Joseph Gomes, deceased. The master states that at the hearing of the matter on August 24, J. A. Magoon for the administrator, stated the accounts had been passed upon by a master. Mr. Magoon later informed him that he was in error. In order to avoid the delay incident to a new reference, he has examined the accounts, checked over the vouchers and commissions, and found them correct, rendering a balance still undistributed, of \$2,505.65.

PLANTATION SUIT DECREE.

In the equity suit of the Waiwala Sugar Co. Ltd. vs. the Waiwala Agricultural Co. Ltd., Judge Humphreys has filed in the Circuit Court a decree sustaining defendant's plea in abatement and ordered all proceedings stopped until the title to the Hot lands involved shall have been settled. The lands in question were made the subject of suit on the part of the plaintiff. They claimed they had a lease on the property and that it was in possession of the Waiwala Plantation Company. A suit was also instituted against the Hot lands by the defendants to perfect their right to a lease of the property which they had been granted by the Waiwala Plantation Company. After hearing arguments of counsel for plaintiff and for defendant, the court says:

"It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendant's plea in abatement be allowed; and that all further proceedings in said cause be suspended until the plaintiff's title is settled by action at law or other appropriate proceedings."

PODEYN HEIRS' ESTATE.

J. F. Humburg, guardian of the persons and estate of August Podyen, Frederick Podyen and Waldemar Podyen, heirs of the late August Podyen, has petitioned to the Circuit Court for allowance of final account and discharge. He was appointed as such on May 3, 1899, in place of K. Podyen, who resigned. He avers he has collected all sums by him known or believed to be due and collectible, and has done all a faithful and prudent guardian ought to do. He represents the estate is indebted to him in the sum of \$164.79, but he waives all claims against the estate for this amount, and for commissions as guardian. The estate consisted of one lot on Piliok street, which with the dwelling house thereon, was sold on October 12, 1899. There is now no title, real or personal, belonging to said minors in possession of said guardian. He asks that his bond be ordered cancelled, and his sureties thereto released from further obligation.

ESTATE OF WALTER MURRAY GIBSON.

Judge Humphreys filed a decree yesterday in the matter of the estate of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, in which he ordered the discharge of Cecil Brown, trustee, at the latter's request. Under the provisions of the will of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs during the reign of Kalakaua, and with the consent in writing of Talula L. Hayssiden, devisee thereunder, Cecil Brown, H. Pain and Paul Neumann of the undivided two-thirds interest of, in and to the real and personal property of the estate of the Island of Lanai. The deed is ordered duly stamped and delivered to the grantees therein named.

MORE ARE NATURALIZED.

In Judge Estee's court yesterday the following persons were admitted to citizenship: Joe Andrade, Portuguese; G. H. Schaller, German; H. A. Zerbe, German; John A. Lauer, Austria; Capt. William J. McVie, Ireland.

BANK EMPIRE CASE AGAIN.

The case of Christian Collins vs. Bank Empire, was on in Judge Estee's court yesterday morning. Davis & Gear, proctors for the bank, read an affidavit to show cause why the bondsman who gave orders for the release of the vessel should not pay the amount of the decree. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, attorneys for the libelled ship, had already filed a notice of appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, together with a bond for the costs. It was argued by them that if the Judge allowed this motion of Davis & Gear the appellate court would not consider the case at all because it would have been a case where the sailors had already sued for their pay. He argued that the Judge should not allow an execution to go out against the bondsman. Judge Estee took the case under advisement, and will render a decision at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

ICHI ASSAULT CASE ON.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the case of Ichi Kuchira vs. Ichi Hangan, brothers, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, to wit, a knife, was brought before Judge Humphreys. The row in which the weapon is alleged to have been used was at

twisted some time ago, in which a Japanese who came to their house was badly used up. At the time of the assault the defendants put in a plea of self-defense.

Miss Calla J. Harrison, as Japanese interpreter for the case, the regular interpreter being absent on Kauai. Miss Harrison has been a resident of Japan for many years and speaks the language fluently. Her interpretations were satisfactory to all concerned yesterday, and it was stated that the lady was prompt and incisive in her questioning of the witnesses and rendering the replies into English to an extent rarely heard in the local courts. The case will be heard again this morning.

MAUI LAND LEASED.

Enos and Other Graziers Rent Big Acreage From Government.

For a yearly rental of \$3,010, A. Enos and associates have secured the lease of 25,000 acres of government land on Maui, on the southern side of Haleakala, for a period of five years. The entire tract is fine grazing land and for that reason the large rental to be paid is considered a good investment. The company now owns over 3,000 head of cattle. Enos has held the land practically under lease for fifteen or more years and knows what kind of a bargain he has entered into. The Government reserves the right to take up whatever land it needs at any time during the period of the lease. The entire tract is located in the district of Kahikinui.

HE SHOUTED FOR HELP.

It was not for pleasure that Mr. Wilson concluded to take a walk in his garden. It was rather an expert than an act of recreation. And, graver than that, the result was against him. The fact is, he had hardly covered a hundred feet of ground before he stopped, gasping for breath, and then sang out for help. His wife and two sons came to his rescue, and got him indoors as best they were able. And that ended his going out for six months more.

By name Mr. Wilson is a carpenter, one of the most useful, peaceful and respectable of all the forms of industry. He has lived and worked for a long time at Givon Terrace, Paddington, Brisbane, Queensland, and lives there still. About four years ago or so, he was by the time the going got so bad that he began to feel himself much less of a man than he usually was. He was breaking down.

The first thing he noticed was that when he set out to walk a fairish distance which he would have done once with a kit of tools on his back, he found himself getting out of breath. And he kept on getting worse. Such a state of things was almost as bad for a carpenter as it would have been for a postman. Both these vocations demand good legs and good wind.

On being consulted, the doctor said: "Mr. Wilson, you are so weak that you cannot jump the blood through your body, and your whole system is out of order. There is no chance of your getting your stuff again, and the sooner you lay aside your hammer and saws the longer you are likely to live."

These were plain words, but he was not a man who would listen to such a saying. He would not listen to the doctor's words, and he would not listen to the doctor's words. He would not listen to the doctor's words, and he would not listen to the doctor's words. He would not listen to the doctor's words, and he would not listen to the doctor's words.

"About this time," says Mr. Wilson in a letter dated March 22, 1899, "Mr. Frank Peacock, of Manning street, South Brisbane, urged me to try Mother Selig's Syrup. He said he was sure it would help me. I didn't think so, but I tried it. To my surprise and delight, it enabled me to get about in three weeks, and in six weeks I was back to work. I had had splendid health ever since."

"As I am 61 years old, it wasn't the rebound of youthful elasticity that saved me; it was Mother Selig's Syrup, and nothing else. I am known to nearly all the people of this neighborhood, who can vouch for the truth of this statement. My wife, who has been suffering from the heart and lung troubles being functional symptoms of that. When the stomach was made right he picked up his saw."

Telegraph Notes.

California labor unions are defied by the mill owners. Hawaii are suing for peace and want to retain their property and go back on the reservation. One hundred and eighty-seven miles of St. Michael-Cape Nome cable is aboard the Orizaba.

THE GROWTH OF TRADE WITH NEW TERRITORY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Much desired in our favor by reason of the war which has existed previous to or immediately following the new relationship.

The growth of commerce with Hawaii in the past few years, especially in 1899 and 1900, has been phenomenal. The treaty of annexation was signed June 16, 1897, so that all commerce of the fiscal year 1898 fell under the effect of that step in the process of annexation. In that year the shipments to Hawaii were \$5,907,195, an increase of 27 per cent over 1897, when they amounted to \$4,650,575. The treaty was ratified July 24 and sovereignty over the islands formally transferred to the United States August 12, 1898, thus bringing practically all the fiscal year 1899 within the period of the new relationship.

Shipments in the fiscal year 1899 amounted to \$9,305,470, an increase of over 50 per cent, and in 1900 to \$13,570,148. The import side of the year 1898 showed an increase of 100 per cent and a half millions over 1897, and 1900 showed another increase of six and a half millions over 1899. The Bureau of Statistics announces that this will be its last statement regarding Hawaiian commerce, unless the San Francisco merchants reconsider their action.

The laws with reference to the gathering of statistics of our commerce require importers and exporters to file with the Collector of Customs at the ports at which their goods enter, or at which they leave the country, a specific statement of the quantity and value of each article imported or exported. The law does not require, however, this detailed information with reference to goods passing from these islands practically all the laws of the United States are construed as rendering commerce between the United States and the islands "continuous" in its character.

The effect of this will be to deprive the Bureau of Statistics and the people of our import and export trade has attracted so much attention during the past years as that with Hawaii it was the one spot where the effect of an annexation could be studied with territory annexed brought into close relations with the United States, the conditions were not

THE GROWTH OF TRADE WITH NEW TERRITORY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Much desired in our favor by reason of the war which has existed previous to or immediately following the new relationship.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report for Honolulu for the month of August, 1900, as furnished by C. Charlock, agent of the Board of Health:

DEATHS BY AGES.

Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 20 years	20 to 30 years	30 to 40 years	40 to 50 years	50 to 60 years	60 to 70 years	Over 70 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	55

BY NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	Chinese	Portuguese	Japanese	United States of America	Other Nationalities	Total
31	22	11	11	5	4	84

BY SEX.

Male	Female	Total
32	28	60

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

August, 1895	August, 1896	August, 1897	August, 1898	August, 1899	August, 1900
61	61	61	61	61	61

CAUSE OF DEATH.

BY NATIONALITY.		Fire and Marine Insurance Agents
Hawallah	100	100
Chinese	100	100
Portuguese	100	100
Japanese	100	100
Great Britain	100	100
United States of America	100	100
Other Nationalities	100	100
BY SEX.		AGENTS FOR THE
Male	100	Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Female	100	Alliance Assurance Company of London
COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.		Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
August, 1895	100	Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
August, 1896	100	Wilhelms of Medburg General Insurance Company.
August, 1897	100	Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington has its White House and so has Honolulu. The White House at Washington is for the President, while the one in Honolulu is for THE PEOPLE.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Has opened its doors at 420 FORT ST.

And carries a full line of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Notions for men, women and children.

One commendable feature of The White House is that it buys and sells for cash, enabling its customers to purchase at a low figure. Goods do not have to be marked up to cover losses from outstanding accounts.

The White House does shopping for persons who cannot come to Honolulu themselves. It is only too glad to send samples to all places and at all times.

Don't fail to pay The White House a visit in person or by letter, then you can see for yourself that The White House is "For the People."

Address all communications to P. O. Box 100, HONOLULU.

THE BANK OF HAWAII LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice-President; H. C. Cooke, Cashier; P. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, J. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred (pounds) of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as good feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

White Clover Soap.

SUNDAY LAW ENFORCED

A Dozen Offenders Are Arrested.

TWO FOR SELLING CIGARS

High Sheriff Brown Revives an Old Statute and Makes a Big haul.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Sec. 317. All labor on Sunday is forbidden excepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are included all labor that is useful for the good order, health, or safety of the community, or for the protection of property from unforeseen disasters, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of, or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading or study. Provided, however, that on Sunday, until 9 o'clock in the morning, barbers may be kept open and shall not be considered as violating the law, and that until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the afternoon milk may be delivered, and cattle, sheep and swine may be slaughtered; that during the entire day meals may be served to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers, druggists, and other persons, and that any person who sells or delivers any food or drink, or any other article, or any baggage may be converted to and from vessels leaving and arriving at port on that day, that the railroad on Sunday may carry passengers to connect with the steamers, and public carriages, horse cars and licensed shoreboats may convey passengers for hire, and that all labor which may be lawfully performed on Sunday shall be conducted as far as possible so as not to interfere with the rights of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose.

Sec. 318. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 317 shall on conviction be fined not over \$50 or be imprisoned not over 30 days.

Sec. 322. No keeper of a victualing house, restaurant, or other place shall keep his house open for the sale of beer or wine after 7 o'clock on Sabbath afternoons.

High Sheriff Brown, under the authority of the above sections of the Penal Laws of Hawaii, yesterday arrested a dozen offenders against the Sabbath law. The list of those who were taken to the police station yesterday for offenses alleged to have been committed on last Sunday includes nine Orientals and two whites: David Lawrence who sells cigars on Fort street, and Mr. Fitzpatrick who does the same on the same street, and the whites, Mrs. L. Ah Chong, Mrs. Morimoto, Ah Kwai, Y. Nakata, W. Tai Yow, You Kong, Lee Lim and Tai Kee. Mrs. Morimoto has a barber shop and store on King street and it is alleged that she did on the 2nd day of September, "said day being the Sabbath day, perform certain labor, the same not being a work of necessity or mercy, to wit: by keeping open a certain store and barber shop on King street, in Honolulu, Oahu, and selling goods therefrom to the public, etc., etc." Mrs. L. Ah Chong is guilty of the same offense as Mrs. Morimoto, according to the police. The other Orientals are included in the same category.

Those who are accused of breaking the Sabbath laws were compelled to put up bail at the police station to obtain their liberty.

WAILUA COMPANY TO GET THE WATER

Supply in Forests Back of Wailua to be Made Use of by it in the Future.

The Wailua Agricultural Company has practically received a decision from the Government in regard to the water supply in the forests back of Wailua. Yesterday Governor Dole sanctioned the granting of the water rights in the forests to the Wailua Company as against the Wailua Company. It was a bad day for the latter plantation for in the Circuit Court a land decision was given for their opponents, who happened to be the Wailua Agricultural Company also.

The question of the water rights began some time ago when A. E. Nichols and John Emmeluth made application for the water rights and agreed if the deal was consummated to fence the forests whence the water supply came and protect it. The Governor, however, had already received a similar application from the Wailua Agricultural Company. A third application had also been on file from the colonists of the Wailua California colony. The proposition of the Wailua Agricultural Company had a provision that in the event of its being granted the water rights the company would furnish water for the colonists at a reasonable rate, although in the application the rates were not given.

The colonists' interests were taken into consideration in deciding upon this question and under the proposition of the Wailua Company they would be protected. The entire question of the water rights was gone over in the Governor's council yesterday morning, and had the schedule of rates for the Wailua colonists been appended the grant would probably have been made.

CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

Maud's is again a witness. The British forces at Peking are short of food. The situation is extremely critical in Yangtse Valley. A mob burned the Japanese Buddhist temple at Amoy. Street fighting breaks out intermittently in Peking. Washington will oppose to the last the partition of China.

Four Yamen pro-foreign ministers were beheaded during the siege. Gen. Chaffee is arranging for a winter's stay in Peking for 15,000 men. The report of declaration of war on China is discredited at Washington. American soldiers now on their way to China will be diverted to Manila. There is no truth in the report that any power has declared war on China. The Japanese are reported to have entered the Imperial Palace at Peking. A diligent search is being made for Prince Tuan, leader of the insurgents. The American ship Maine arrived at Hongkong Aug. 25 from Southampton. Tien-tsin may suffer a famine, as there is but a month's food supply left. On Sunday, August 13, the Allies were fighting the Chinese outside of Tien-tsin.

The Chinese court is now stationed at Pao-Ting-Fu, 80 miles south of Peking.

The French Government is declared to be in harmony with the United States.

The 1st United States Cavalry has been diverted to Manila from Kobe, Japan.

Converts in Northern China successfully defended themselves against the Boxers.

Conger cables that North China Christians surviving the slaughter are destitute.

The cruiser New Orleans is reported to have arrived at Wusung, the port of Shanghai.

The gunboat Castine has been ordered to Amoy, China, to report on conditions there.

Princess Marguerite of Orleans will go with her husband, Col. de MacMahon, to China.

Conger reports that the commanders of the Allies declined not to enter the Imperial Palace.

On Aug. 25, forty Americans under escort of United States troops left Peking for Tien-tsin.

Germany, America and Japan decline to enter into negotiations for peace with the Chinese.

Messages from Tien-tsin report serious mortality among the American horses, owing to the heat.

Li Hung Chang is said to be trying to cause disarmament of Boxers in order to pave the way for peace.

The great wall that surrounds Peking is of solid masonry, lifted fifty feet above the level of the city.

Captain Gauss of the Bengal Cavalry saved an American trooper while under heavy fire at Tien-tsin.

Bleed bullets are not needed in China for the American forces, Chaffee instructs the War Department.

Work and pack mules have been bought at Woodland, Cal., for shipment to the German army in China.

The French say the capture of Peking was attended by hard street fighting after the troops passed the wall.

On August 28th Paris got a rumor that the allies had been driven from Peking with a loss of 1800 men.

The Imperial winter palace is closely guarded. The Russians wish to destroy it but the Japanese protested.

It is reported that San Francisco will become a German base of supplies if a large army is maintained in China.

A mixed force of Americans, British and Japanese defeated Boxers outside of Tien-tsin Aug. 13th with great loss.

The United States Government will build thirty large storehouses within the next four months at Taku, China.

Japanese marines have been landed at Amoy to quell disturbances. Amoy is within the Japanese sphere of influence.

The Hankow uprising is said not to be due to Boxers, but a plot of Reformers against the Peking Government.

It is officially reported that the Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. F. M. Knobbe, was slightly wounded during the siege.

The Government is in direct daily communication with Conger. The President has sent a message of congratulation to him.

German soldiers say that during the Tien-tsin fights the Russians murdered every Chinese they met without regard to age or sex.

It is reported the Chinese Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan have arrived in Talyuan-Fu, Shensi province, 240 miles west of Peking.

McCalla's report on the first relief expedition praises Admiral Seymour and suggests that various foreign officers be granted medals for aiding Americans in action.

Consul Fowler at Chetoo reports that the Japanese say the Chinese Emperor and Empress left Peking August 14th, their supposed destination being Tai Yuen, Shensi.

Three Russian, two Japanese, one British and one American battalion searched the Imperial Park, south of Peking, for Boxers. One Chinese scout was found and killed.

Shanghai advices of Aug. 24 announce the receipt there of a Chinese official dispatch asserting that Emperor Kwang Hsu has been found and rescued by the Japanese.

A Peking dispatch of August 16th says: The Pei Tang Cathedral, north of the city, which was garrisoned by thirty French and ten Italian blue-jackets, and which had no communication with the other foreigners during the progress of the siege, has been relieved by the Japanese and British. The defense of this church was most heroic.

A Chinese telegram from Siam says that Prince Tuan has been captured by a detachment of the allies. Other Chinese messages record the formation of a provisional government in Peking by the allies, but this appears to be a purely military measure and merely an elaboration of the scheme for dividing the city into sections for police purposes.

A cable of the 25th to the N. Y. Herald says Emperor Kwang Hsu left Peking on Aug. 15, but was captured by Japanese troops on the road to Hsian Fui. He is now in captivity.

Gen. Chaffee has offered escort to Tien-tsin to Baroness Von Ketteler, widow of the murdered German Minister to China. She will also be given American transportation to Nagasaki.

The Italian foreign policy may be placed under the control of the German Kaiser, as a result of Humbert's death. The Government is said to be ready to follow the lead of Germany in Chinese affairs.

German learns that there has been further fighting west of Tien-tsin, which creates the impression that the province of Pechili must be effectively occupied before peace negotiations will become feasible.

Describing the engagement west of Tien-tsin, August 8th, a special dispatch says: The Sixth United States Cavalry worked with drill like precision in the hand to hand fighting and the Chinese, only escaped through the bungling of General Dorward.

A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai, dated August 23rd, says eight survivors of the fourteen English missionaries who started together from Shan Si have reached Hankow after suffering frightful barbarities.

A Japanese soldier at Tien-tsin became a martyr by deliberately going up to the city gates and applying a match to the gun cotton laid to blow them up, after the wires refused to work. Japan rejoices over the laurels her troops are receiving in China.

St. Petersburg dispatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Margen was captured August 18th, with trifling Russian losses, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving ten guns, 700 rifles, and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

Admiral Courbet, the French commander in Chinese waters, called to the Navy Department here under date of Aug. 28, that a council of the admirals notified the foreign legations at Peking that it was decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the opening of negotiations between the powers and China.

Li Hung Chang has received word that the allies entered Peking easily, because the troops of General Tung Fuh Slang utterly refused to face the allies. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, Earl Li, recognizing the futility of an attempt to drive the foreigners from China, now professes conversion to reform principles.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government on August 17th. They were then searching for Prince Tuan. Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Peking, but surrounded. The Emperor seems to have disappeared completely.

All the dispatches point to the fact that when the latest message reaching London left Peking, the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future actions, all awaiting instructions from their governments. The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien-tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

General Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already and that it would be unwise to take the Imperial palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates, as cabled by the special correspondent of the Associated Press. The Russian general, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China, and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Delayed advices to Reuter, dated Peking, August 14th, reiterate the statements regarding the treachery of the Chinese on the night before the relief. They had informed the members of the legations that orders had been issued to cease firing. This was followed by a desperate attack and it was only the welcome sound of the cannon of the relieving force in the morning that renewed the courage of the foreigners.

The correspondent adds: "The Chinese admit having lost 5000 in the various attacks upon the legations. Our rations divided to one pound a day, consisting of horseflesh and rice. When the American detachment attacked, the whole Chinese force concentrated against them, leaving the Sha-Ho gate unwatched, whereupon the British entered there without the loss of a man."

California Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The United States transport Californian, which sailed from San Francisco July 17, via Honolulu, July 27, for Manila is now a week overdue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The transport Californian, reported from Manila to be a week overdue, carried 8500 tons of quartermaster's and commissary stores.

CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Hallway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent too much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hope of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

Henry Labouche's publication of the correspondence advising him of the seizure at Pretoria, of compromising letters to Secretary, Reitz, is to be followed by the publication of the whole correspondence.

The Railway Employees' Association of California in San Francisco mourned Huntington.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of bath for any itching irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in One Soap at One Price, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and bath soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEASON LTD., Cape Town. PORTER DUFF AND CHAM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

... AND ...

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.
Harness, Vehicles, Etc.
Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

PER S. S. AUSTRALIA:

THE LATEST 1900 BICYCLES

PENNANTS, Blue or Olive Enamel, \$25.00
STORMERS, Blue or Olive Enamel, 35.00
RAMBLERS, Green, Maroon or Black Enamel, 40.00

COLUMBIAS!

The Standard Bicycles of the World.

COLUMBIA CHAIN, - - - \$50.00
COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, - - - 75.00

Second Hand Wheels in good condition, \$10 and up.

Lamps, Bells, Sundries, Etc.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

BICYCLE DEPARTMENT.

KING STREET, Next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838.

Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

Brit sh and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reichsmarks 8,330,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,330,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States

and Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India

and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED—

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE

AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kidney complaints. Free from Mercury. Each bottle upwards of 25 years. In boxes of 41, each of 41 Globules and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proper care, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

